

THE TIMES

ay January 26 1977

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Government warned as unemployment continues to grow

Unemployment in Britain reached a new peak in January and Murray, general secretary of the TUC, warned the Government yesterday that an explicit reduction must be part of any new deal on pay restraint.

1,000-a-month rise in jobless

The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,291,900, or 5.6 per cent. for Britain, and the overall total for the UK was 1,448,193, or 6.1 per cent.

Although the average monthly increase of 13,000 is well below the pace experienced during the worst of the recession of 1975, when unemployment was going up at a rate of about 40,000 a month, it is still indicative of an economy in deep trouble.

The short-lived recovery in the spring of 1976 was followed by stagnation in the latest period for which figures are available, and as unemployment lags at least six to nine months behind output the pattern of increasing unemployment in the first part of this year was set before the December measures.

Thus, apart from wobbles on a month-to-month basis, it seems likely that the upward trend will be continued for Britain as a whole.

Within the overall figure, however, the January figures provide one piece of good news and another example of bad news, both involving Scotland.

The good news concerns school-leavers, whose unemployment total for the United Kingdom was almost unchanged at 50,815. But within that total something like 7,500 new leavers came on to the register in Scotland, which implies that roughly the same number somewhere must have got jobs.

The bad news was that in the three months from October total unemployment in Scotland rose much faster than anywhere else, going up by 0.5 per cent to 7.4 per cent of the workforce.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Murray puts target for more jobs as part of pay deal

The Prime Minister to discuss the matter.

It is deplorable that in a society where we are supposed to be moving forward towards a planned economy we cannot even plan for full employment, he said. "I think it behoves the Government to pay more attention to the proposals that have been made by the TUC to reduce unemployment."

Mr James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said the figures could only be described as disastrous. Unless they were improved there would be an intolerable strain on the social contract.

"The Government must give priority to the task of revitalising the economy," he added. "It has been paying far too little attention to dealing with the level of unemployment."

Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Wales TUC, called for a measure of reflection to stimulate the economy and criticized the Government's decision to remove the regional employment premium, saying the decision was a contributory factor to unemployment.

Mr David Sassoon, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, said there was an urgent need to implement the measures the TUC had been arguing for to reduce unemployment. They included selective import controls and an active, planned policy for industrial growth.

"The Government and economic pundits need to be reminded that the success of the Government's economic policy for trade unionists is not to be measured by the rate of sterling or the diminishing size of the trade balance, but by whether or not the Government can reduce the appalling levels of unemployment and reverse the upward trend in prices."



Happiness is a puppy called Grits. Part-spaniel, he was presented to Amy Carter by her new Washington schoolteacher.

Smith stand seen as increasing risk of Marxist intervention

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Crosland's Commons statement yesterday on the rejection by Mr Ian Smith of the British proposals for a settlement in Rhodesia left MPs on both sides of the House in a mood of almost total despair.

The Foreign Secretary described the breakdown of the talks as a serious setback to all hopes for peace and he denied Mr Smith's claim that the British proposals would have led to chaos and Marxist rule.

Such a risk, Mr Crosland said, was much more likely to be created by Mr Smith's rejection of the proposals. If this was a final breakdown of the negotiations, it would hugely increase the possibility of Marxist participation in the conflict. These Marxists, he said, would be armed and not necessarily from Africa.

To later questioning, the Foreign Secretary said that one of the dominant facts was the danger of Soviet or Cuban intervention in the dispute. The Government would be having the closest discussions about this danger with the United States.

From both sides of the House members launched a crossfire of recrimination but for the moment at least there was a complete absence of suggestions for new initiatives.

Mr John Davies, Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, spoke of the "deep sense of misgiving" with which the House had heard the statement.

From the Liberal benches Mr Thorpe praised the efforts of Mr Ian Smith, the Geneva conference chairman. Mr Crosland agreed with Mr Thorpe that any attempt now by Mr Smith to reach an internal settlement with the chiefs would carry no credibility.

Mr Crosland rejected a suggestion from the Labour benches that British or United Nations troops should be sent to Rhodesia. But he added: "I would not rule out any possibility in the future." What was needed now was to "take stock and to make a cool appraisal of the new situation."

There seemed little doubt from Mr Crosland's tone that Mr Smith's reaction has come as something of a surprise and certainly as a bitter blow to the Government. The British proposals, the Foreign Secretary said, offered a reasonable way of bridging the gap between the parties.

Although Mr Smith claimed to have left the door open by saying that he was ready to implement the Kissinger proposals, it was clear from an early stage that the African delegations could not accept them.

Mr Vorster said in the statement: "While I can understand Mr Richard's disappointment, I do not think that his diagnosis of the failure is fair in all aspects or takes account of all relevant facts." Mr Vorster will put the South African Government's standpoint in Parliament on Friday.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: The Government has drawn one principal conclusion from the Rhodesia debacle. Any further initiative by Britain will have to be on an international scale, with international support.

One possibility will be considering the next steps when Mr Richard returns to London at the weekend. He is remaining in southern Africa for a few more days, partly in the hope of meeting Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, again.

There is no clear way forward, it is felt in London. Recent experience has shown all too starkly the limits of Britain's power.

One possibility is to try to move the problem over to the United Nations. This was what was done in the equally difficult case of Palestine in 1947.

Nicholas Ashford writes from Cape Town: Mr Richard, who remained at his Johannesburg hotel during the day, declined to comment on a statement by Mr Vorster that he had not been "altogether fair" in his account of the breakdown of the talks.

Nationalist held, page 6
Parliamentary report, page 8

Unions in Spain call strike in protest at rightist violence

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Jan 25

Stunned by the worst outbreak of violence since General Franco's death, many Spanish political leaders were slow to realize today that the possibility that the Government will grant a total amnesty is now more remote than before.

The spate of lethal attacks by right-wing terrorists suggests that the situation might become even more unstable if left-wing activists are turned loose on the streets, as most opposition parties are demanding.

But there is another complication: say amnesty decreed from now on—unless it is backdated—would have to include not only those who fought against Franco and his system, but also the murderers of students and lawyers in extreme right-wing assaults in Madrid in the past three days.

It would be very hard for the Government to make a distinction between extremists according to political colouration, if it should decide to heed the mounting pressure for total amnesty for everyone imprisoned for political motives.

However, more immediate matters occupied King Juan Carlos and Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, today. Both of them spent much of the day closeted with the nation's senior military leaders.

Señor Suárez conferred with the three armed services ministers, the Interior Minister, and the military and civilian deputy prime ministers. The King received 13 high-ranking officers at the Zarzuela Palace on the outskirts of Madrid.

Lieutenant-General Fernández Vallespin, chief of the joint chiefs of staff, refused to comment when he was questioned today about reports that the armed forces have been put on a low-level "orange" alert.

However, he did say: "The enemy is trying to make us lose our grip on our nerves, but he will not get away with it. The most elementary military strategy calls for calmness and self-control."

Steps will have to be taken by the Government, not by the Army. If the military were to step in with measures, that would be a sign that people have lost their grip on their nerves.

To take over from the competent legal authorities would be to move on to the terrain that the authors of this violence want us to move on to. It would sink all chances of a peaceful way out of the country's present political situation.

The death of another of those shot in last night's right-wing machine gun attack on a Madrid law office increased the total killed to four.

Meanwhile, the trade unions' coordinating committee, an organization grouping the most powerful of the illegal unions, issued a call for a general strike for tomorrow as a protest against right-wing violence.

Police announced the arrest of a number of foreign suspects in the right-wing attacks, including an Englishman who has not been identified.

In Madrid's tense atmosphere, more shots rang out today.

Leading article, page 15



Lord Bullock: Folksy ways and personal charm.

Bullock way to cheerful immortality

By Peter Hennessy

Perhaps the only way to immortality in a society that no longer admires great men is to chair a committee and have your name attached to its report. Beveridge will for ever be synonymous with social security. Plowden with public expenditure. Franks with official secrets. From today Bullock will be inseparable from industrial democracy.

Lord Bullock, Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, historian, administrator and broadcaster, has paid a high price for the 12-month exertion of producing his report, whose 205 pages of divided, controversial counsel will be published this afternoon. Instead of launching it in his rich Yorkshire tones at the Department of Trade, he will be away on holiday, recovering from the coronary that struck him down a few days before he signed its final draft.

The quintessential meritocrat, a scholarship boy from Bradford Grammar School to Wadham College, Oxford, Lord Bullock has folksy ways and personal charm which have put him high on the list of the good and the great, to which governments turn on such intractable issues as industrial democracy. He belongs to that informal but powerful pressure group in British life, the professional Northerners, who have carried all before them since 1945, including the Wilson premiership.

Alan Bullock is the kind of man who attracts anecdotes by the bookful. He tells the best ones himself. In the 1950s as a member of the BBC Brains Trust, he would spend Sunday afternoons recording in London and return to Oxford on the 6.19 from Paddington.

On one occasion he sat opposite a white-haired old lady

Continued on page 2, col 1

'McWhirter killing over bounty'

By Clive Borrell

Mr Ross McWhirter, the journalist and broadcaster, was deliberately and cold-bloodedly murdered on the front doorstep of his home because he offered a substantial reward, through an organization of which he was a member, for the capture of persons responsible for the London bombings in 1975, Mr John Mathew, Crown counsel, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Reading from notes taken during an interview soon after the six-day Balcombe Street siege ended, Mr Mathew said that Edward Butler, aged 27, of Limerick, Republic of Ireland, one of the four defendants accused of murder and bombings, had said to the police about Mr McWhirter: "That man thought he lived in Texas. He put a bounty on our heads. He asked for it."

In addition to Mr Butler, the defendants are Martin O'Connell, Harry Duggan and Hugh Doherty. All are alleged to have been an active service unit of the IRA with orders to "wage war" on London. They are charged on 25 counts, including seven murders, eight bombings, shooting, and the kidnapping at Balcombe Street.

Details of the charges were given in *The Times* yesterday. Orders for Mr McWhirter's death came "from across the water", Mr Butler was alleged

Continued on page 2, col 1

Mr Diamand may join La Scala

Claudio Abbado who, as predicted last week, will return to La Scala at the beginning of next season as artistic director, has asked Mr Peter Diamand, who for the past 11 years has been director of the Edinburgh Festival, to join La Scala as artistic consultant.

Mr Diamand, whose contract in Edinburgh runs until the close of the 1978 festival, confirmed last night that he had been approached, but said that no contract had yet been signed.

Ministers hint at general nationalization Bills

Ministers said yesterday that the Airports and Industries Bill is a hybrid, the next in Bill will be differently presumed, any companies named by name, which rise to much

ing came at the the Bill before the of Private Bills in of Lords. It was lengthy arguments examiners and Mr the parliamentarians he Department of the Government's that the examiners sider both public expediency before either any discrep-

any in the Bill could make it hybrid.

Mr Gannon said that if the Bill was found to be hybrid "the next Bill of this sort would not follow the same pattern." He presumed that such Bills would revert to the style of the Ports Bill, 1967 (in which only public authorities were concerned and so there had been no need to specify particular companies).

Under such a system, he added, the Bill would not list companies to be nationalized but would simply define a class of companies to be taken over. "This would cause great uncertainty," People would not know whether they were affected and there might be speculation in shares.

He told the examiners that they might feel it was expedient that future Bills should follow the present pattern and specify clearly which companies were included.

Earlier in the day Mr Gannon had maintained, as his central argument, that the practice of Parliament was that a nationalization Bill of wide scope could not be hybrid. He suggested that it did not matter whether that was founded on the argument of public policy or of expediency.

He was challenged by Mr T. G. Talbot, QC, one of the examiners, who pointed out that in the past session Mr Thomas, the Speaker, had apparently taken a different view, since he had proposed then to refer the Bill to the examiners.

At the end of yesterday's hearing government officials emphasized that no decision had been taken about the future pattern for nationalization Bills.

After Mr Gannon had finished his submissions the memorialists (those seeking to prove the Bill is hybrid) began to put their cases. Mr Joseph Durkin, parliamentary agent for Vesper Thornycroft, argued that if the company was nationalized it would stand to lose between £10m and £12m.

The compensation planned was not adequate. In the past, compensation offered under nationalization plans had been very good. He believed that it was because some people felt they were being treated harshly on this occasion that they were looking into the question of hybridity.

Mr Hattersley moves to settle bread dispute

By Hugh Claydon

The Government intervened in the bread dispute yesterday as at least 250 supermarkets defied the latest attempt by van drivers to prevent the price of a large wrapped loaf from falling below 16p.

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, appealed to all concerned to attend a meeting which he will chair tomorrow. Invitations have been sent to bakers, shopkeepers, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the United Road Transport Union and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Officials at Mr Hattersley's department said government policy was still to let the industry end the dispute. Mr Hattersley wanted simply to provide a forum "where all parties involved will have a chance to get together."

It will be the first time that leading national officials of the United Road Transport Union have met him.

The union said on Monday that grocers who tried to sell large wrapped loaves yesterday for less than 17p would be refused supplies. But the Sainsbury group said that about three quarters of its 204 shops had received supplies.

Key markets, which sell bread at 17p, said 82 of its 92 supermarkets had received full supplies.

ing banks verdrafft ges by 1%

banks took the first step significantly cheaper interest ouncing a cut in base lending 4 to 13 per cent. For personal is will mean a 1 per cent drop aged for overdrafts, bringing own to 16-18 per cent. It is yesterday's cut will be the ties over the coming months of interest rates in general ease

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Government beaten for seventh time

The Government was defeated for the seventh time during the standing committee of the Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill on its amendment that would have made certain students ineligible for benefit during short vacations.

Page 2

Reflection setback

Bonn will give only limited support to the Carter Administration's plan for reviving the world's economy by reflection in the present truce. Mr Moudale, the American Vice-President, received this message, by implication, during his talks with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor

Page 5

Censorship eased

The Lebanese authorities lifted pre-censorship on foreign news organizations operating in the country. This was regarded as a sign of growing confidence in the present truce. It came just three weeks after the introduction of stringent censorship regulations. Pre-censorship will continue for the Lebanese domestic press

Page 6

Dublin will reject terrorism accord

The Irish Government will refuse to sign a European convention on the suppression of terrorism when signatures are invited at a ministers' meeting of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg tomorrow. Officials in Dublin say the Irish Constitution forbids the extradition of people wanted for political crimes

Page 2

'The Times'

The *Times* apologizes to some of our readers in Europe who were unable to obtain a copy of the paper yesterday. Loss of production was caused by continuing unofficial action by the Soviet publishing staff

British Council: Sir John Llewellyn, director-general of the British Council, says Britain will run a serious risk by underrating the importance of cultural relations abroad

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Paris: M Barre, the French Prime Minister, starts a provincial tour to see how his economic policies are working

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India: The second 20-page part of this Special Report reviews export potential

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Leading articles: Incomes policy; Spain; The GLC
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Bernard Levin discovers a new recruit for the Company of the Blessed; Ted Honderich on political violence; Guest column by Ben Whitaker

Arts, page 9
Rene Kollo interviewed by Richard Osbourne; William Garrow on the Liber Veritatis of Claude; Michael Church on *The Age of Uncertainty* (BBC2); Irving Wardle on *Flowers* (Round House); concert notices by William Mann and Max Harrison

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Professor R. A. Morton; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ben Ball

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Richard Ellis

HOME NEWS

Government defeated on cut in vacation benefits for students

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government was defeated yesterday for the seventh time during the standing committee on the Social Security (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.

That defeat leaves the practice of dealing with student claims for supplementary benefits in a legal limbo, and the combined defeats have reduced by a quarter the expected net savings from the Bill of £50m a year.

Voting on a government amendment to legalize the practice of refusing non-householder students supplementary benefits during the Christmas and Easter vacations was tied in committee yesterday.

The chairman, Mr. Bonner Pink, Conservative MP for Portsmouth, South, used his casting vote to maintain the status quo and defeat the amendment.

The Government introduced the amendment after bowing to widespread opposition to its original intention to prevent students claiming unemployment benefits during the two short vacations, with a hardship scheme run by the Department of Education and Science to help householders students, those with dependants and disabled students.

The defeat leaves open to challenge the practice of refusing non-householder students supplementary benefits on the basis that their grants contain a vacation element of £11.35 a week, the same as they would receive in benefit. An appeal is pending to test the right of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to assume that students receive the grant in cash and do not pay their contribution.

Mr. Keith Hampson, vice-

chairman of the Conservative Party education committee, estimated yesterday that if the amendment was accepted, supplementary benefits would amount to an extra £6m in the short vacations. But supplementary benefit appeal tribunals do not set precedents and the Government is confident that it will avoid that extra cost.

The amendment will be reintroduced on report stage, when the Conservatives are likely to oppose it unless ministers make clear that a comprehensive scheme of student support has been prepared.

The loss of the original proposal to stop all students claiming benefit during the short vacations means that the Government has failed to save £1m on social security. That saving would have been matched, however, by a corresponding increase in education grants. The Government still hopes to save at least another £5m by introducing regulations later this year to prevent students from claiming unemployment benefits.

The Government is optimistic that it will carry the rest of the Bill through the Commons. It has lost the proposed saving of £14m a year through its defeat on the plan to restrict unemployment benefit for early retirees with substantial occupational pensions, and does not intend to reintroduce the measure.

But it has carried through the most controversial proposal of all, and the one that involves the greatest saving. By promising to index-link the pensioners' earnings rule and to abolish it altogether when circumstances permit, the Government averted a potential backbench revolt on that issue.

Mr. Keith Hampson, vice-

Breaking of strike by news agency condemned

Members of the National Union of Journalists employed by the Press Association protested yesterday against the use of the agency's service at the Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph, Kettering, where an official strike by NUJ members is in its eighth week.

The management's refusal to allow PA material to be marked 'not for the Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph' meant that the agency's office (office branch) was "in the invidious and unattractive role of helping to break the strike."

Mr. David Chipps, the Press Association's editor-in-chief, said the request to mark copy in that way was unacceptable because "it would destroy the independence, impartiality and integrity of the PA, which rest on its reputation for objectivity and its source in regard to the content and routing of its service."

Mr. David Chipps, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday that Government plans to close or amalgamate 28 teacher training colleges after 1980 were unacceptable.

He said the Government had abandoned the pledge made by Mr. Prentice, when he was Secretary of State for Education and Science, to abolish all classes of more than 30.

The proposed closures were a tragedy, Mr. Chipps said. The Government should have made a proper manpower study of the needs of schools before making its decision.

Order ended: An order preventing a newspaper photographer from being dismissed as a result of a closed-shop agreement was ended in the High Court yesterday.

An application by Mr. Rodney Woodworth, chief photographer of the *Ilford Recorder*, for a temporary order granted last week to be continued was dismissed by Mr. Justice Forbes.

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Ministers thinking of one-question referendum

By Political Staff
Ministerial thoughts on a referendum on devolution are directed towards a single question asking whether people in Scotland and Wales approve the Bill's proposals.

Mr. Foot, Leader of the Commons, and the Cabinet minister responsible for devolution, appeared to indicate that at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday, although he said the Government had not decided finally.

Backbenchers at the poorly attended meeting (the maximum number of MPs present was 15) put forward various suggestions ranging from a single-question referendum to one including three questions: on the Bill, independence, and the status quo.

Under a new clause tabled by Conservative opponents to the

Mr. Foot seemed to rule out a referendum question on independence because, he said, the Government and backbenchers were totally against the breaking up of the United Kingdom and a vote on independence, rather than the matter of devolution, would dominate the issue.

The referendum count, if the Bill goes through, will be by county in Wales and by region in Scotland. Mr. Foot said there would be no vote in England because that might make the referendum even more divisive. The central question, he said, was whether the Scottish and Welsh people were in favour of the Bill.

Under a new clause tabled by

Scotland and Wales Bill the number of Scottish and Welsh seats at Westminster would be reduced and Northern Ireland's quota increased.

The clause proposes 528 seats out of 633 at Westminster for England, 59 for Scotland (instead of 71), 32 for Wales (36), and 16 for Northern Ireland (12).

Another Conservative new clause would provide that the referendum should apply also to England wherever it could be shown that any English area or county council would be affected by the devolution of power. Among the signatories are Mr. Maurice Macmillan, Mr. Julian Amery, and Miss Harvie Anderson.

On the referendum, the same group proposes that Scottish

and Welsh electorates should be asked in their referendum whether they wished to "cease to be part of the United Kingdom." In all other parts of the United Kingdom the question should be asked: "Are the provisions of this Act for Scotland and Wales acceptable to you?"

Meanwhile Government business managers turn to thoughts of a guillotine on a Bill that looks like blocking parliamentary business until after the Easter recess. A total of 558 amendments and 30 new clauses have been tabled. Nobody at Westminster believes that the Government's allocation of 30 days for the Bill in the Commons will suffice if the present rate of progress continues.

NUT attacks college closures

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Mr. Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday that Government plans to close or amalgamate 28 teacher training colleges after 1980 were unacceptable.

He said the Government had abandoned the pledge made by Mr. Prentice, when he was Secretary of State for Education and Science, to abolish all classes of more than 30.

The proposed closures were a tragedy, Mr. Jarvis said. The Government should have made a proper manpower study of the needs of schools before making its decision.

Order ended: An order preventing a newspaper photographer from being dismissed as a result of a closed-shop agreement was ended in the High Court yesterday.

An application by Mr. Rodney Woodworth, chief photographer of the *Ilford Recorder*, for a temporary order granted last week to be continued was dismissed by Mr. Justice Forbes.

Mr. Southwood, a member of the Institute of Journalists, has been asked to appear before a NUJ committee to explain why he has been brought under the newspaper's singlehanded since the strike.

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Dublin rebuff for terrorism accord

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

The Irish Government will refuse to sign the European convention on the suppression of terrorism when it is opened for signature at a meeting of foreign ministers of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg tomorrow.

The decision, explained in an interview with *The Times* yesterday by Mr. Malcom Hayes, legal adviser to the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, is likely to arouse a storm of protest from British MPs.

Less than a fortnight ago Mr. Mace, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, told the House of Commons that he hoped the Irish Republic would join Britain in signing and ratifying the convention. He said: "In doing so we shall take a major step forward in the capture of terrorists within Northern Ireland. Those that have fled to the South will have no political argument for remaining."

The convention covers measures for co-operation against terrorism planned by the 18 member countries of the Council of Europe. The clause objected to by the Irish Government would close the loophole that prevents extradition of suspected terrorists who claim a

political motive for their crimes.

The Irish Government maintains that it is prevented from signing or ratifying the convention by a section of article 29 of its written constitution, which states: "Ireland accepts the generally recognized principles of international law as its rule of conduct in its relations with other states."

Mr. Hayes said yesterday: "We have no alternative but to refuse because the generally recognized principles of international law do not allow a country to extradite someone wanted by another country for a political crime. For us the matter is closed unless these principles are changed in the next five or ten years."

The Irish Government abstained when the convention was formally adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Its attempts to substitute a clause whereby a suspected terrorist could be tried in his country of origin rather than be extradited failed at an early stage.

In relation to the Provisional IRA, extradition has always been a subject of disagreement between the Irish and British Governments. British legal experts reject Irish arguments that non-extradition for political

offences is a generally accepted principle of international law.

Previous attempts to reach agreement failed in 1973 during the Anglo-Irish law enforcement commission. Instead the compromise fugitive offenders laws were introduced by both governments and came into effect on June 1 last year.

Since then no attempt has been made to use the legislation to enable terrorists wanted for violent offences to be tried in courts on either side of the border. That has reinforced the view of the Irish Cabinet that repeated British complaints about the use of the republic as a safe haven by the IRA were exaggerated.

Irish ministers maintain that a referendum to change article 29 would have to be held before the Government could ratify the European convention. It is argued that this would be a referendum on the present political climate.

A senior Dublin official said last night: "Mr. Mace knew that we could not sign when he made his remarks, but on this point we always come up against the British propaganda machine. There is a deep-rooted reluctance to understand our position."

Men convicted of murder laugh in court

Three men convicted of murder smiled and laughed as they were led from the dock after being sentenced at Belfast City Commission yesterday for the murder of a security man outside a Belfast bar last February.

They were William Brian McReynolds, aged 18, of Cooke Street, Belfast; Anthony McIntyre, aged 19, of Thornhill Court, Dunmurry; and William Joseph Clinton, aged 20, of McClure Street, Belfast.

Mr. McIntyre was recommended to

DPM NEWS

Direct warning by British Council on links in foreign links

Education student would be running a risk by underestimating the cultural links with other countries, Sir Ewelyn, director-general of the British Council, says in his annual report today.

and Germany are much more on a cultural link with Britain than Britain, and are asking them they should not spend a.

Mr. Ewelyn's remarks are a warning to Sir Kenneth, head of the Central Review Staff, which is out a survey of the representation of the council's annual report.

will press for further a £25m the council is to receive direct from the

and Commission office in 1977-78. His predictions are expected

ouncil, founded in 1940 as a knowledge and Britain overseas, has been working abroad.

mainly engaged on closer academic, agricultural and cultural links with Britain in

countries. They are ministering about £40m overseas aid to develop

series on behalf of the Overseas Development

in writes that the earning £4m, mainly

through paid services to rich oil-producing countries, and that that means that nearly an eighth of the council's expenditure will come from sources other than the British taxpayer, compared with a twelfth in 1974-75.

There are many developments throughout the world in education, agriculture and public health in which they could be a more effective British participation with the council's support, Sir John writes.

Lord Ballantrae, the council's outgoing chairman, says the activities of the British Council cannot be switched on and off like an electric light.

"When we pull out of a country, however we explain the remorseless reasons why the decision has been forced on us, we inflict a wound; and experience has shown that when improved fortunes enable us to open up again the circumstances of our departure have not been forgotten, however long the interim, and are not forgiven for quite some time."

Lord Ballantrae has been succeeded as chairman by Mr C. H. W. Troughton, former chairman of W. H. Smith and Son (Holdings) Ltd, who is also chairman of the Open University's Educational Enterprises.

urged on TV el for Wales

roadcasting Council for Wales urged the Govern-

make a start on the vision channel for a Government gave

more than two years since said it cannot money.

nger the delay the cost, financially, and in terms of

runway", the council this phrase the coun-

the 1974 Crawford broadcasting, which fourth channel, end-

dash of English and ramming and provid-

Welsh programmes, an investment in cultural and social

in the United King-

annel would be run the BBC and HTV

provide about 25 sk of Welsh-language

BBC will make longer films if finances improve

By Kenneth Gosling

If the BBC's finances improve in the next 10 years it will be looking very seriously at the possibility of developing its

long film stages for making long programmes on film, "movies for television", as the Americans call them.

The reasons for this prediction were given yesterday in a BBC lunch-time lecture by Mr

Alastair Milne, newly appointed managing director of BBC Television.

"We have spare capacity there", Mr Milne said, "which we do not have to the same extent at present in our electronic studios; the supply of feature films is declining and current tastes in cinema exploitation undoubtedly are already

giving us problems; on top of which, some of our American friends have indicated that they would be more than interested in joining in such a venture."

Yes, the BBC pursues that aim in a quite different way

Authority is accused of wasting land

From Trevor Fishlock, Cardiff

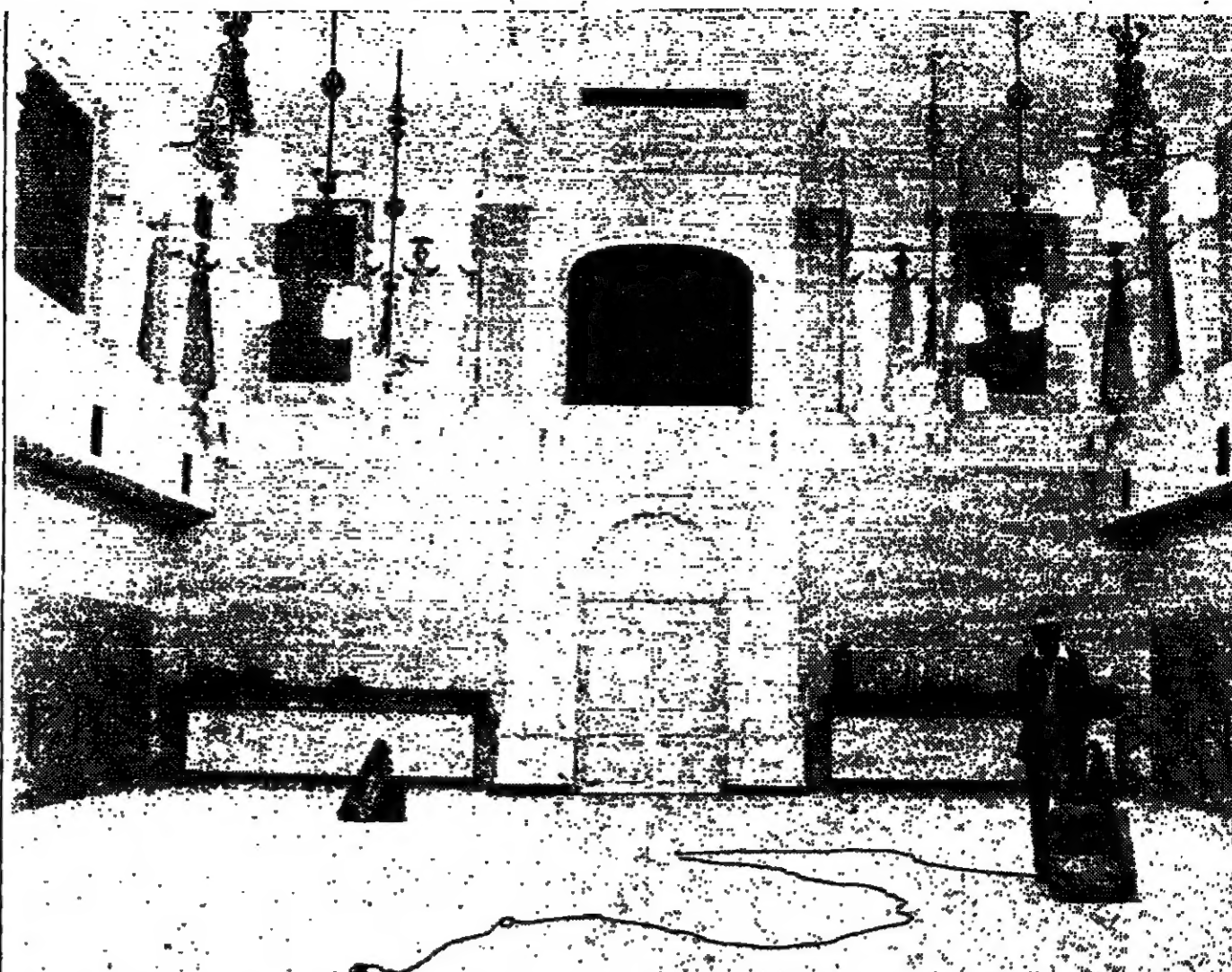
Cardiff City Council was accused yesterday of wasting land and houses. The Friends of the Earth environmental group says there are more than three thousand people on the housing list, while more than seven hundred houses are empty.

Although there is a hundred acres of empty land within the city the council allows the building of new homes on agricultural land on the fringes.

The Friends' report described the council as complacent, and Mr John Drysdale, a member of the group said: "It does not seem to care much about the difficulties of homeless people, or of those who are left living next to empty and decaying houses."

The city council says many of the empty homes referred to by the group are uninhabitable and are awaiting demolition. Restoration of older property would be too expensive.

Mr Drysdale concedes that some houses are unfit, but says many are structurally sound. "A housing group in the city has shown that houses classified as unfit can be made into comfortable homes for five or six people at a cost of £3,000 for each house. That is half the price of an equivalent new house."



The main rehearsal room at Queen Alexandra's House, new headquarters of the London Festival Ballet, near the Albert Hall, being made ready.

Britain in Europe 4: Farmers' views are not yet fully attuned to the rest Scepticism deepens in last year of transitional period

By Hugh Clayton

Like the prices they receive, British farmers are not yet fully attuned to those in the rest of the EEC. The vision of a market of more than 250 million consumers, in which British advantages of scale and efficiency would permit rapid expansion, has receded.

This year, the last of the transitional period, scepticism about the common agricultural policy (CAP) will be deeper than any time in the past four years.

"Transition" was supposed to be an orderly movement of prices with a measured procession away from the British pattern established by the Agriculture Act of 1947 towards the EEC system. In a sense the two frameworks are compatible, since both seek the best of all worlds, with adequate supplies sold at the lowest prices consistent with the farming industry's needs.

Yet the EEC pursues that aim in a quite different way and Britain had to change to a new rhythm. She acquired, for example, a new institution to administer Community grants and subsidies and to buy the stocks that make up the British contribution to the notorious "mountains" of food.

The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, still almost unknown in the country, is a shadowy offshoot of Whitehall with more staff than the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

When beef prices fell in 1974 the Government failed to use the Community's intervention support mechanism then available to it.

In 1975 egg producers, like fishermen, found that the careful application of Community rules by the British Government was not necessarily matched by the original six members. Relying behind a standard inscribed "Keep Frogs Out" they protested that French farmers

were enabled to disrupt the British market with surplus eggs backed by loans that reentered on the brink of illegality while Britain was excluded from the egg trade in France.

Throughout 1976 the British Government persistently refused to devalue the "green pound", the device with which EEC farm prices are expressed in sterling, despite a fall in the value of the currency itself.

British refusal to bow to pressure from the heights of the EEC bureaucracy on that issue and complaints from the main EEC dairy states about the cost of subsidizing British food prices at Community expense showed British farmers clearly that national

raison d'être applied in all member states to a policy in which the mechanics of the Common Market are fully applied.

Even as the dairy exporters, such as the Irish Republic and France, complained about the subsidies, they made use of

them to sell their own dairy surpluses in Britain.

British farmers have watched their Government pandering to shoppers' clamour for curbs on food prices by keeping farm prices below those paid elsewhere in the EEC. Medium steers that sell for about £30 a hundredweight live in England and about £31 in Scotland are making between £45 and £50 in France, West Germany and the Benelux countries.

The trade union movement in Britain is arrayed solidly behind the banner of cheap food, with the sole exception of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, which insists that the "green pound" should be devalued to bring adequate funds to farming.

British farmers have entered 1977 more convinced than ever that the country, having voted to stay in the EEC, wants to deny them the fruits that unfettered membership can bring.

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Clash over housing of Scottish homeless

By Peter Godfrey

A clash is imminent between the Scottish Office and voluntary housing agencies, supported by several MPs, over the treatment of homeless people in Scotland.

The agencies have been pressing for Scotland to be included in the Housing (Homeless Persons) Bill, due for second reading in the present parliamentary session. It proposes to transfer legal responsibility for housing the homeless from social services to housing departments, thereby providing for more direct intervention by local authorities.

The Bill is based on a circular drawn up by the Department of the Environment which includes only England and Wales, and the Scottish Office has vigorously opposed extension of the Bill to Scotland.

Mr Peter Gibson, director of Shelter in Scotland, said: "The cases of England and Wales have proved that the non-statutory transfer of responsibility will not work. The rate of homelessness is more acute in Scotland than elsewhere in Britain, and we feel that action is urgent, while the Scottish Office insists on government by paralysis."

Groups supporting Shelter's view include the British Association of Social Workers and the Scottish Consumer Council. Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal MP for the Isle of Wight, who is sponsoring the Bill, said he would make strenuous efforts to extend it to Scotland, and he has mustered all-party support among Scottish MPs.

"It is a delicate area," he said. "There have been long debates in England and Wales over the form of the legislation, but the homeless situation in Scotland is unsatisfactory, and its inclusion would make the Bill more complete."

The Scottish Office insists on a full debate and voluntary transfer of power similar to that which has been found wanting in England and Wales.

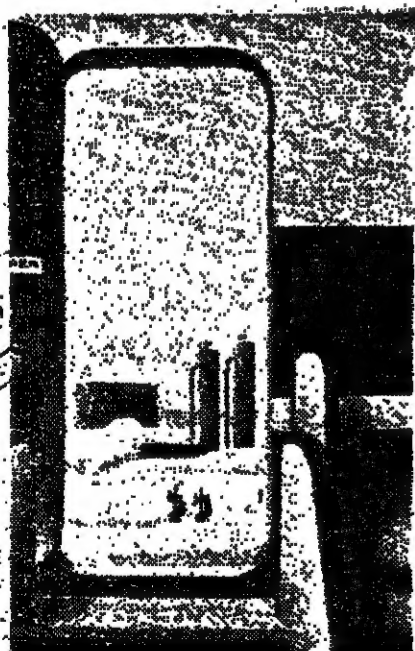
"We feel that the decision should rest with individual housing authorities," the Scottish Office said. "We are drawing up a code of practice which should be ready by April, and will work through voluntary agreement. Scottish local authorities have proved able to cope with the vast majority of cases and we do not feel that legislation is necessary."

One possibility is that Mr Ross will introduce an amendment to include Scotland when his Bill reaches committee stage, but that might be thwarted by the Government, under pressure from the Scottish Office.

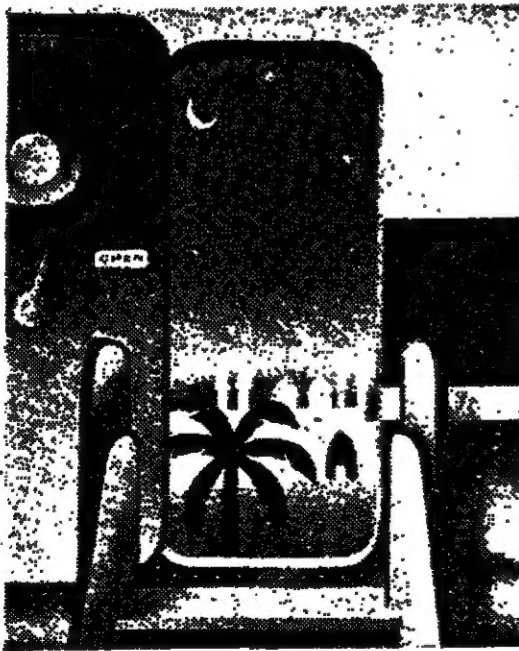
To be continued

Open sesame.

2 weekly flights by DC-8.



Baghdad: 3 weekly flights by DC-8.



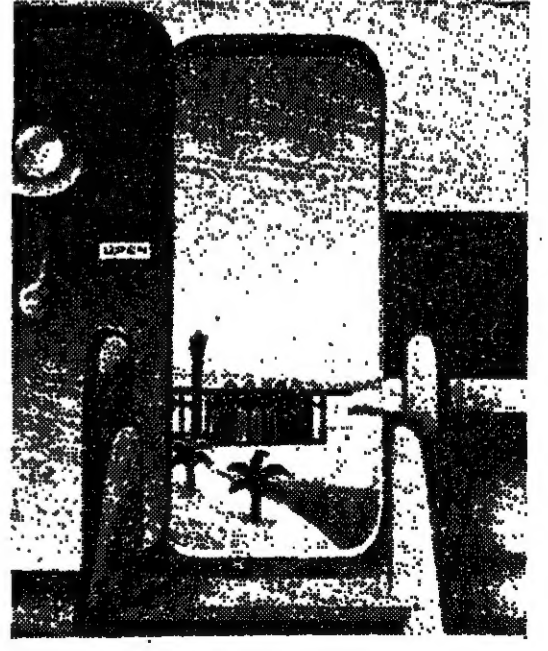
Cairo: 3 weekly flights by DC-10 and 3 by DC-8.



Damascus: 2 weekly flights by DC-8.



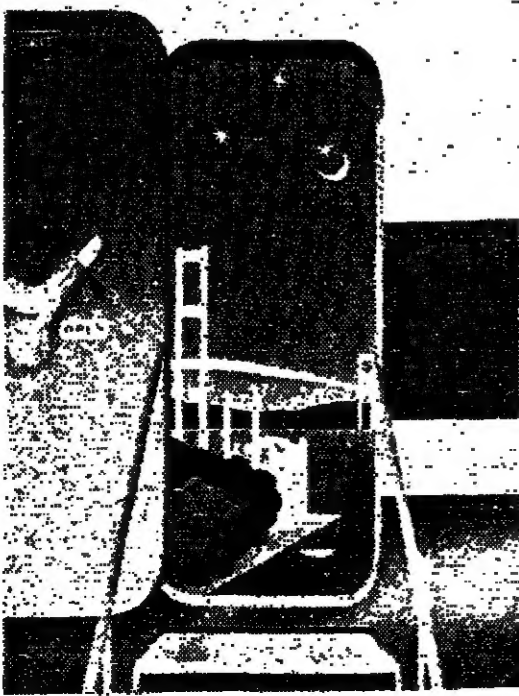
Dhahran: 3 weekly flights by DC-8.



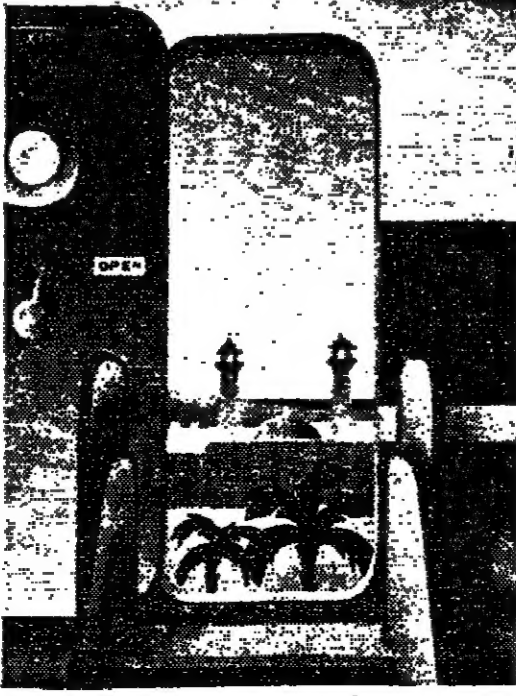
weekly flights by DC-8.



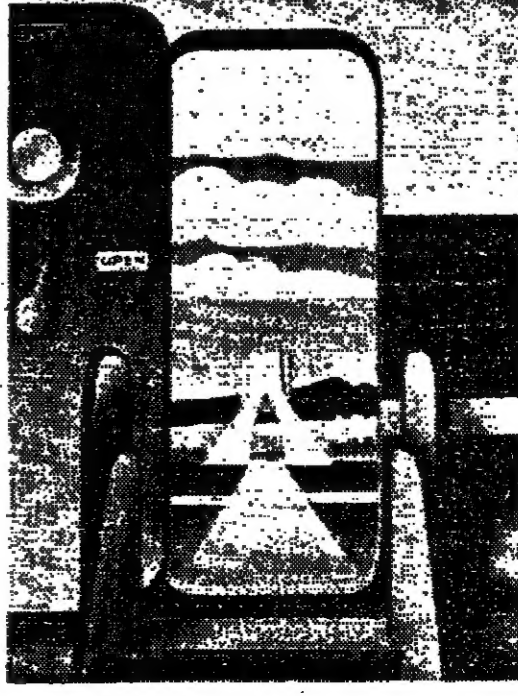
Istanbul: 9 weekly flights by DC-8.



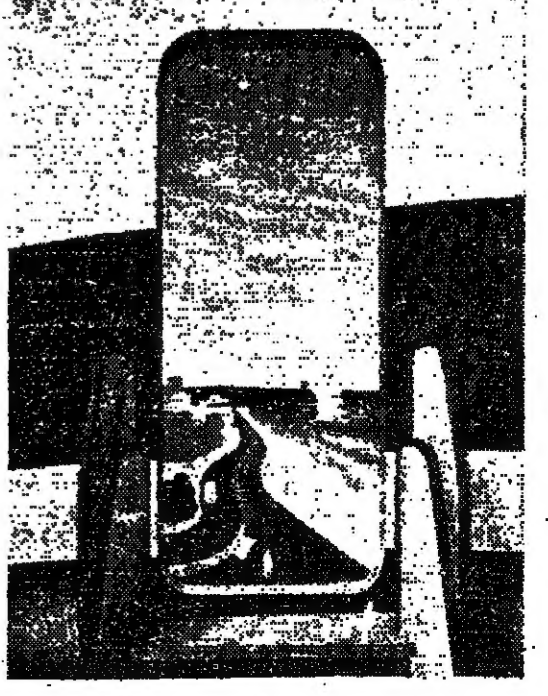
Kuwait: 2 weekly flights by DC-8.



Teheran: Daily flight by DC-8 (except Monday).



Tel Aviv: 4 weekly flights by DC-10 and 2 by DC-8.



Now that the Middle East has become great centre of business and finance, the ancient fabled world of the East has been somewhat neglected. Swissair finds this rather a pity. And so

in its crisp, businesslike fashion it has thought up some ways to keep travel to the Near and Middle East from losing all its magic. For instance there are non-stop flights

from Switzerland to Baghdad, Dhahran, Istanbul, Teheran, Cairo and Tel Aviv. Some of them with fabulous DC-10 planes. And direct flights to Abu Dhabi, Damascus, Dubai, and Kuwait.

Tickets of admission and information on the best connecting flights from London and Manchester to Switzerland may be obtained from your travel agent or Swissair.



EUROPE

French response from Herr Schmidt to inter-reflation plan

van der Vat

ter Administration's
reviving the world
by refutation in the
countries will receive
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Herr Schmidt, the
today.

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to go any farther,
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talks, which went
four hours, was
by the two leaders
in the warmest

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being achieved.

on discussing ways
along the world
fighting unemployment
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spent some time
out the proposed
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Herr Schmidt ex-
place in the first
year.

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agreement with
supply eight nuclear
The Americans
deal because it
in the production
plutonium, the raw
atomic bombs.

chmidt and Mr
eered clear of giv-
ing details
of their talks. But
ed that the matter
discussed further

Herr Schmidt said West Ger-
many would honour its treaties
and agreements, but he added
obscurely that it was always
possible for a country to
acquire further obligations and
duties, by treaty. This can be
taken to mean that the issue is
far from closed.

Other topics reviewed in-
cluded the Middle East and
the need for a peace initiative
there, on which the two
countries agreed to keep in
close touch, the return of
democracy in Portugal and
Spain and the need to restrain
international sales of conven-
tional arms.

With no doubt unintended
irony, Mr Mondale at the end
of the joint press conference
handed Herr Schmidt a signed
copy of President Carter's
inaugural address.

Only this morning, Herr
Schmidt was quoted in an
interview with *The New York
Times* as criticising the speech
for lacking in clear direc-
tion.

The advantage of locating the
power station at Odeillo is that
it can use the heat generated
by the existing solar oven,
which was located some years
ago on this site, where the rate
of sunshine is the highest in the
country. The French hope it
will serve as a demonstration
plant for development.

American experts have come
to Odeillo in the hope of experi-
menting with a boiler for their
future superheated (530°C)
solar power stations. But in this
first stage, their French
colleagues plan to use fluids at
temperatures of only about
335°C.

Two separate programmes are
under way in France for the
production of solar power, with
the state paying up to three
quarters of the cost.

In the next 12 months the
industrial groups concerned will
have to furnish their final
plans and the two prototypes
will be built towards the end
of 1979.

Discussions would continue.
Parliamentary report, page 8

French put sun to work making electricity

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 25

The first solar power station
to supply electricity to the
French national grid was in-
augurated today at Odeillo, in
the eastern Pyrenees.

Soon after the inauguration,
a break in the clouds made it
possible for the power station to
make enough steam to reach
380 volts.

The station is experimental
and designed to show that it is
possible to produce electric
current industrially from the
heat of the sun. Its capacity is
modest, only 64 kilowatts.

It is of the "tower" type
designed in a number of coun-
tries throughout the world,
notably in Japan. The boiler is
located on top of the tower, and
plain or parabolic mirrors con-
centrate the sun's rays on it.

Mirrors which can follow the
sun on its course, and thus in-
crease the effectiveness of the
plant, are also being studied.

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by the existing solar oven,
which was located some years
ago on this site, where the rate
of sunshine is the highest in the
country. The French hope it
will serve as a demonstration
plant for development.

American experts have come
to Odeillo in the hope of experi-
menting with a boiler for their
future superheated (530°C)
solar power stations. But in this
first stage, their French
colleagues plan to use fluids at
temperatures of only about
335°C.

Two separate programmes are
under way in France for the
production of solar power, with
the state paying up to three
quarters of the cost.

In the next 12 months the
industrial groups concerned will
have to furnish their final
plans and the two prototypes
will be built towards the end
of 1979.

Discussions would continue.
Parliamentary report, page 8



Winter racing in Bavaria: Farmers on horseback race round an icy circuit with their partners skiing behind them at Parsberg, near Munich, in a ski-joering event.

M Barre tries to see how his plan is working

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Jan 25

M Barre, the Prime Minister,
has just spent 48 hours in the
provinces assessing the impact
of his economic recovery pro-
gramme and listening to sug-
gestions and grievances. He
visited Orleans, Bourges and
smaller towns of the central
region which are reputed for
their sense of balance and polit-
ical moderation in all things.

By his quiet determination,
his readiness to talk to all
sections of the population, and
his refusal to be overawed by
hostile demonstrations, he has
undoubtedly impressed local
leaders and added to his steady
growing political stature.

He is reminiscent in many
ways of Georges Pompidou.
Like President Pompidou, he is
inclined to see in the provin-
ces the solid, reliable heart
of the country.

"Orleans", he said in that
town, "is at the heart of deep
France, that is to say true
France, of a France of which
one speaks little because it
hates agitation and seeks mod-
eration, but progress none
the less and is changing very
rapidly through work and
effort."

But even that "deep France"
is not spared political divisions.
In spite of his wish, M. Barre
could not meet representatives
of the opposition. The Socialists
and Communists, and the two
leading trades union organiza-
tions had decided to boycott the
receptions and meetings
planned in Orleans and Bourges
with local representatives.

In Orleans, the Prime Min-
ister dropped into a department
store to see how his price policy
was working out. "We can't
make ends meet", a shopper
remarked. "I know", he
replied. "My wife tells me the
same thing every day."

In the town square, about 100
demonstrators were brandishing
banners and shouting hostile
slogans. To the astonishment of
officials he walked over to the
demonstrators in a determined
fashion and tried to counter
their arguments. "Down with
the Barre plan", they shouted.
"No to the wage freeze."

M. Barre told them indign-
antly: "We don't freeze
wages. We maintain purchasing
power. But you don't want your
lies shown up."

Asked by reporters about the
wave of 24-hour strikes which is
due to begin tonight in the rail-
ways, airlines, and other public
services, health, education and
the post office, M. Barre replied
with impatience: "The right to
strike exists. The strikes will
take place. But government
policy will not change."

Political crimes doubled in Italy

Nichols

ndreotti, the Italian
ter, said today that
orism had escalated
year when there
198 political crimes,
as many as in 1975.
Minister was open-
mentary debate on
er shortly after
his controversial
release everyone
with the Milan bom-
bom any obligation
Official secrecy laws,
is designed to pre-
of the accused or

witnesses, some of whom are
members of the secret service,
from claiming that they cannot
disclose official secrets without
breaking the penal code.

The trial at Catanzaro, is the
fourth attempt to hear the facts
of the Milan bombing seven
years ago. Sixteen people were
killed in the blast.

Signor Andreotti told Parlia-
ment of the steps being taken
within the European Com-
munity and with other countries
to combat terrorism. He said
the Ministers of Justice and the
Interior had intensified their
contacts in this field. The

Foreign Ministry was backing
every useful effort in dealing
with international terrorism and
he referred to a European con-
vention against terrorism, which
he hoped would be signed at
Strasbourg on Thursday.

The Prime Minister told Parlia-
ment that in Italy last year
the left-wing "Red Brigades"
had been involved in 95 attacks
of a political nature, including
12 robberies and one kidnap-
ing. About 30 of their hiding
places had been discovered, 25
of the members were arrested
and 13 were still being hunted
by police.

Fewer ask for asylum in Switzerland

Berne, Jan 25.—More than
850 people applied for political
asylum in Switzerland last year
but the number was less than
half that of 1975. The largest
group were the Vietnamese,
with 166.

Last year's applicants also
included 90 Romanians, the
only group which increased in
comparison with the 1975
figures, when only 43
Romanians applied.—Reuters.

Royal dog loses name after Muslim protests

Stockholm, Jan 25.—King Carl
Gustav of Sweden has changed
the name of his black Labrador
from Ali to Charlie. Muslims
throughout the world had
objected to the name as Ali
was the adopted son of the
prophet Muhammad.

Two challenges to Dr Soares

From Richard Wigg
Lisbon, Jan 25

The Portuguese Government
was today facing defiance on
two fronts. Some 20,000 fish-
ermen have gone on strike in a
dispute over labour recruiting
procedures, and in the Azores
the old prices for petrol con-
tinued to apply five days after
Lisbon decreed steep increases.

But Madeira, which like the
Azores has a Social Democratic
regional administration, decided
to come to heel and the
increases went into effect from
midnight. The island govern-
ment issued an angry statement
accusing the Socialist Govern-
ment of Dr Mario Soares of
being arbitrary. It told the
islanders that it regretted it
lacked the means to defend
their interests against Lisbon.

The price of top grade petrol
rose by decision of the Lisbon
Cabinet by 20 per cent last
Friday, making Portugal the

most expensive country for
motoring in Western Europe.
The Azores will inevitably be
even worse affected than the
mainland because of the many
imports, and the protests there
were immediately harnessed by
local separatists.

The Azores government has
threatened to pay the differ-
ence between the new and the
old prices from local budget
funds. But a Cabinet meet-
ing yesterday ended without
any statement. Financial
autonomy is severely limited
and the Azores budget already
requires a heavy subsidy from
Lisbon which tries to earmark
the use of such funds.

The petrol price dispute is
being exploited not only to
whip up regional sentiment but
also to continue the bickering
between the Portuguese Social-
ists and the Social Democrats.
The Socialist Party in the
Azores has now accused the
local government of "being

"soft" on separatist violence.
Senhor Antonio Sousa Gomes,
the Minister of Economic Co-
ordination, has admitted that
the 20 per cent increase is de-
signed to bring in additional
tax revenue, not merely to com-
pensate for the recent oil pro-
ducers' price increases, the fall-
ing rate of the escudo and
higher transport charges.

The fishermen, inshore and
deep sea from ports stretching
from Aveiro to Faro and in-
cluding Lisbon, went on strike
in spite of the fact that the
Government had suspended
until February 1 a ruling on
recruiting which they dislike.
Their trade unions issued a
five-point demand which, they
said, must be accepted.

Earlier the Government had
upheld a management decision
in a firm at present under state
control to dismiss 10 fishermen
who had refused to accept addi-
tional crew nominated from
another boat.

The paint you don't see—
the primer—is also important in
determining the life of the car body
it protects.

And who has provided Ford with
an advanced electrocoat primer,
for the car that's 'Built to Last'?

Hoechst—through its subsidiaries
Berger Paints in the UK and Stollack
in Austria.

Hoechst is one of the world's
largest companies. Last year it spent
over £200 million on research alone.

Hoechst in the UK employs
over 8,000 people. In 1976 its UK
companies had a turnover of about
£300 million.

Its products in the UK, apart from
decorative and industrial paints,
include plastics, dyestuffs, chemicals,
fibres, pharmaceuticals, sunglasses,
hair care products, perfumes.

Hoechst

In the UK, Berger paints are produced
in Dagenham, Stratford, Bristol, Newcastle,
and East Kilbride.

For more facts, please write:
'Care of Hoechst', Salisbury Road, Hornsloft,
Middlesex. Or phone 01-570 7712 ext. 3145.



Care of Hoechst

OVERSEAS

Franco-Saudi Arabian challenge to US on Middle East peace

From Paul Martin
Riyadh, Jan 25

France endorsed basic Arab demands and joined with Saudi Arabia today in a challenge to the Carter Administration to make the search for a Middle East peace the top priority in the year ahead. This was the highlight of a declaration amounting to a foreign policy alliance between the two states which emerged from President Giscard d'Estaing's four-day state visit to Saudi Arabia.

His search for the desired "special relationship" with an apparent success the French President did not, however, return home with the economic bonanza expected by his public. Apart from a favourable three-year oil deal, an agreement to take part in a massive housing scheme and a list of probable deals, the result of the visit was largely political.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the French leader's visit did serve to hasten a number of projects of special interest to both countries. Although it was denied that arms played a large role in the talks, it is understood that Mr Giscard d'Estaing got Saudi agreement to the French sponsored Arab arms industry for Egypt.

As the President flew out of Riyadh on board Concorde with his ministers of foreign affairs, foreign trade and finance, he was assured by King Khalid that a special place was reserved in Saudi hearts for France.

Throughout, the Saudis had emphasized the high esteem in which the President was personally held, describing him in terms of an Arab hero.

Although the visit was short in tangibles, it was made clear that mutual friendship existed. For their part, the Saudis announced their intention to build an Islamic cultural institute in France as a showpiece of the Arab civilization in Europe.

The French declared their willingness to provide Saudi Arabia with a nuclear centre for research purposes.

However, the immediate importance came in the form of the political bond created by the talks. President Giscard d'Estaing made it obvious that the talks he held with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd on the Middle East and wider international questions resulted in a complete identity of views.

There is no reason for those involved in the Middle East peace process to think that the chances for success will be better in the future than they are now, the President said in

his press conference before leaving. In an obvious attempt to spur on the United States, he said: "There is no reason to pursue a policy of wait and see."

Echoing the views of the Saudi leaders, he said the proposed Geneva conference was the proper means of tackling the problem and that urgent steps should be taken to convene it. But, he added, the conference should be well prepared and should not be bogged down with side issues—a reference to Israel's opposition to Palestinian participation—and get down to matters of substance.

The French President also outlined the peace he envisaged for the Middle East. It should be a "just and lasting" solution based on a complete withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, recognition of the Palestinians' right to a homeland and guarantees for the states of the area to live within recognized international boundaries.

He also explained France's position regarding King Khalid's call yesterday for French participation in the Geneva peace talks. France, he said, had no business at the initial stages because it was not a party to the conflict. But at a certain stage the useful participation of France was needed then we will not oppose it, he said.

The French role in the Geneva scenario, as he saw it, was at a time when guarantees for both the Arabs and Israel were required. "But we and other European states should first agree among ourselves on this," he said. What he seemed to be suggesting was a European involvement which is something that the Arabs have wanted for some time.

Understandably, no mention of the United States was made in all this but as it is the prime mover in the Middle East peace process, the Franco-Saudi declaration was meant for President Carter's ears as was the call for serious efforts in the North-South dialogue which was the other recurring theme of President Giscard d'Estaing's talks.

Just what all this means for Saudi Arabia's more important alliance with its traditional ally, the United States, remains to be seen. In the period leading up to Mr Carter's inauguration in the White House the Saudis have made a number of noises which at times have sounded almost threatening so far as the United States is concerned.

advantage enjoyed by the Arab states," it was stated.

The statement answered charges that Israel had used American technology to compete with United States manufacturers in exports, stating that Israel was committed not to sell weapons to countries where the United States indicated opposition.

Israel-manufactured weapons included Western systems adapted to particular needs in the Middle East while others were purely of Israeli design, the statement went on. It particularly derided the charge that the Shafir air-to-air missile was a copy of the American Sidewinder.

The Israelis obtained their first Sidewinder after the Shafir had already shot down a considerable number of enemy aircraft in 1969.

with a free press reflecting every shade of political opinion. One of the reasons for the surprise announcement appeared to be a Government desire to attract foreign investment to rebuild an economy shattered by 19 months of civil war which left an estimated 60,000 dead.

Businessmen have said that foreign investors would be reluctant to risk ventures in a country as long as they had no reasonably accurate picture of developments.

The war has caused losses estimated at up to £3,000m, with Beirut's commercial district, once the financial hub of the Middle East, in total ruin.

Pre-censorship was introduced on January 5 in a decree issued under extraordinary powers granted to President Sarkis's Government last month. The Government appeared determined to avoid the kind of acrimonious public dispute over Lebanon's problems which helped wreck previous cease-fires.

Fighting in most of the country ceased when troops of a 30,000-man Arab League peace-keeping force, made up mainly of Syrian regular troops, moved into the main combat zones

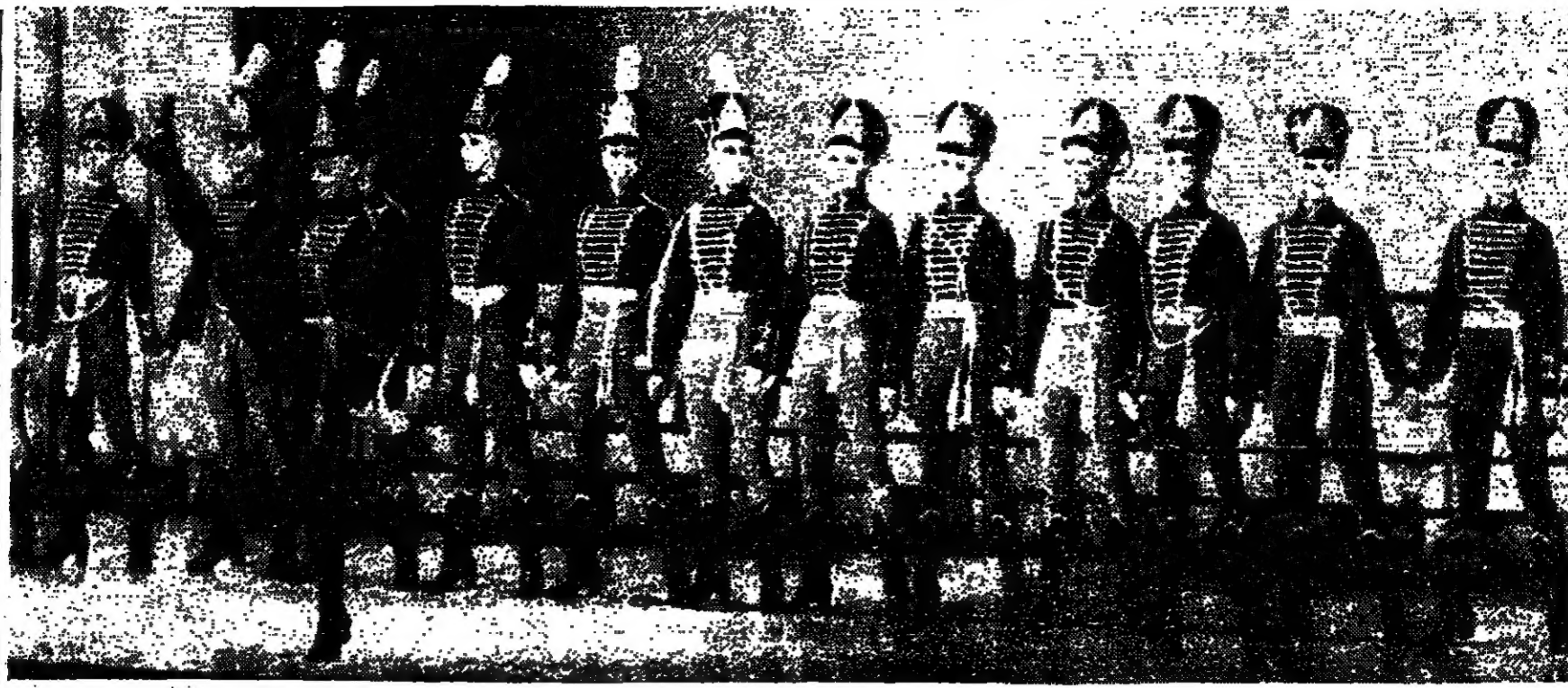
year toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Mr Vance would also emphasize the value Mr Carter placed on maintaining good bilateral relations with Middle East countries, he said.

President Carter today nominated Mr Elliot Richardson, the former Ambassador to Britain, as an ambassador-at-large and his special representative for the law-of-the-sea conference.

The conference, involving more than 150 countries, aims to develop rules for use of the world's oceans.

Mr Richardson has also been Commerce Secretary and Attorney General.—Reuter.



A Western look to Russian ballet. This is a scene from "The Ballet of the Hussars", a new production which has opened at the Grand Music Hall in Leningrad.

IMF in Cairo talks on loan for Egypt

From Robert Fisk
Cairo, Jan 25

After several hours of talks between the Egyptian Government and officials of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Cairo, Mr Hamed Sayeh, the Egyptian Economy Minister, emerged this afternoon with the slightly unhelpful assurance that the IMF appreciated the country's economic needs but with no confirmation that Egypt was to receive a loan of \$140m (£82m).

Predictably enough, it was the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram which first suggested that the IMF had looked favourably on Egypt's economic needs during the discussions chaired by Mr Sayeh yesterday.

The paper also said in its lead story that a further \$450m three-year assistance programme for Egypt would get under way in January next year. The IMF delegates refused to make any comment, however, one of them saying that the IMF had its own ways of announcing loans and that "talking to reporters" was not one of them.

Two other Cairo newspapers gave different figures for the reported loan although Al-Ahram did quote Dr Kaissouni, the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, as saying that "agreements" would be signed within two weeks. It is, in fact, more than likely that a large loan has been agreed in principle and confirmation today that President Sadat is to make his broadcast to the nation on Thursday suggests this is true.

It is unlikely that he would make any address to a population so recently angered by price increases without some announcement of financial aid for Egypt. The official total of dead from last week's riots, which ended when the food price increases were suspended, now stands at 73, including a policeman and a soldier.

The press in Cairo meanwhile is giving much space to the names of bumble trade union officials and workers organizations who have donated money to the Government for rebuilding offices burnt down by the rioters. Several papers carried a photograph of a cheque for 10,000 Egyptian pounds (£17,000) received by Mr Sadat from the Inland Transport Workers Federation.

and separated the combatants. Abolition of pre-censorship on the foreign press was expected to be followed by a gradual relaxation of censorship on domestic newspapers.

Even at the height of the fighting between conservative forces and troops of Lebanese Leftist-Palestinian alliance, the country had about 24 newspapers and weeklies, more than any other Arab country. At one time, 18 radio stations broadcast the views of most of the rival factions and in 1974, the last full year of peace, the overall number of publications here was estimated at 110.—Feuter.

Our Tel Aviv Correspondent writes: Syrian forces in Lebanon today were reported the closest to Israel border since they intervened in the civil war. They were said to have reached Nabatiya nine miles from the tip of an Israeli finger of territory pointing into south-eastern Lebanon.

However, they were still north of the Litani river, which is generally regarded as the "red line" beyond which any advance by non-Lebanese Arab forces would be considered an intolerable threat to Israel.

Mr Fernandez wanted his party to boycott the election, called by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, for some time in March, because he felt the poll would not be free and fair. The party rebuffed him and joined the Janata (People's) Party, a grouping of four non-communist parties.

A formal announcement of the election dates has yet to be made, but Mrs Gandhi's son, Mr Sanjay Gandhi, who is leader of the Youth Congress, said yesterday he believed the first day of polling would probably be March 16, and the second, March 18.

The election follows 19 months of emergency rule which Mrs Gandhi said was necessary to save democracy. Today the independent Indian Express asked the Government to quicken the release of political prisoners.

Many political opponents of Mrs Gandhi have already been freed, but Opposition members say that the release is necessary, because many of them are prospective parliamentary candidates.

The focus of opposition activity here for the election is the home of Mr Morarji Desai, 60, the chairman of the Janata Party. The party will provide the biggest challenge to the Congress Party which has won all general elections since the country became independent in 1947.

Mr Desai, Deputy Prime Minister under Mrs Gandhi, is an old political foe of the prime minister. He was detained under the emergency laws in June, 1975, and was freed last week.

His own seat will be one of the key contests for the 542-member Lok Sabha (Lower House). Newspapers reported today that he might be challenged by Mr Hiteshr Desai, the Housing Minister, who comes from the same Surat district of Gujarat state as he does. Surendra has elected Mr Morarji Desai to Parliament for the last 20 years.

Mr K. R. Sunder Rajan, assistant editor of The Times of India, was released from jail in Bombay today. Mr Rajan, aged 53, who is vice-president of the Bombay Union of Journalists, was detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act for writing articles for foreign newspapers.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Threat of legal action against Dr Sakharov

Moscow, Jan 25.—A senior Soviet legal official today warned Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Russian dissident and Nobel prize winner, that he could face legal action if he did not cease "slandering activities" against the state.

Mr Vasily Gusev, First Deputy Public Prosecutor, told Dr Sakharov that he should retract a statement he made earlier this month expressing fears that an explosion in the Moscow Underground might have been a police provocation against dissidents.

The 20-minute interview in the prosecutor's office was reported by the official Tass news agency while Dr Sakharov was giving his account to Western reporters at his home. He said he refused to sign an official text of the warning, on the grounds that it distorted the content of his statement on the explosion and accused him of engaging in

"criminal acts" of slander. He quoted the document, which he was not allowed to read, as saying that he asserted in his statement that the explosion, which killed at least four people, was "a provocation of the authorities against so-called dissidents."

He said the document concluded: "Citizen Sakharov is warned that, if he continues his slanderous activities, he will be held responsible according to Soviet law." Mr Gusev told him the warning was to be taken extremely seriously, he added.

Dr Sakharov, once one of the Soviet Union's leading nuclear physicists, was last summoned to the prosecutor's office three and a half years ago. He was then issued with a verbal warning against associating with foreigners.

Dr Sakharov said he told Mr Gusev today he would be delighted if his statement on the explosion led to an objective investigation of it. "If the culprits were found and there are no provocations against dissidents,"

He hoped that international attention to such actions as the explosion in the Moscow Underground would prevent any development that would "throw back the progress" of the human rights movement.

Dr Sakharov said that just before issuing his statement on the explosion, he and his family had received 12 envelopes posted in Norway containing apparently threatening newspaper clippings. The envelopes, posted in and near Oslo in December 18, had all been delivered together through the Soviet mail although his post from abroad seldom goes through.

The clippings included scenes of serious road accidents, animals seizing human children, and an advertisement for a funeral parlour from a Russian émigré newspaper, he said.—Reuter.

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Review of US defence planned

From Fred Emery
Washington, Jan 25

Insisting that the basic American defence policy issue was not "how much" but "how much is enough" to maintain "some degree" of world peace, Dr Harold Brown, the new Defence Secretary, today told Congress he intended to conduct an immediate intensive review of all components in the American arsenal and forces.

He would also immediately review the "data about evolving Soviet forces," about which there have been many alarms.

Dr Brown, in his first appearance before the Senate armed services committee, said there was no question that the expansion and improvement of Soviet forces was "impressive." Still, he said, the United States must not be over-impressed, he stated: "We need to understand the degree of improvement that has taken place" and its implications for American forces.

Such an assessment was difficult but essential, and had yet to be undertaken. With an eye to the future, he said, he would continue to lead the intelligence and defence communities who have been trumpeting that the Russians are, or mean to be, achieving "superiority" over the United States, Dr Brown said. "Diplomatic negotiation and military capabilities may alternate or run side by side. Intentions may become clearer. Whatever the mixture, the

"hallmark of our enterprise must be strength and flexibility."

He appeared with his name, General George Brown, the frequently outspoken Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Brown was careful not to embrace the hawkish superiority line. He agreed that the American-Soviet balance currently remained in "rough equivalence." But he was alarmed at the Soviet trend. His formal report declared: "I now believe the Soviets are striving to achieve warfighting capabilities which if it were occurred, could leave them in the better relative position."

But this, with a realistic rider, is also Dr Brown's aim for American forces. He told the committee that "if deterrence should fail we would seek military outcomes favourable to the United States and its allies." Then he added: "I should also note my own view that in a full-scale thermonuclear exchange the outcome would be disastrous both to the United States and to the USSR." The latter point is always somewhat overlooked by those raising the alarm.

There was another difference between the Browns. General Brown made it clear that United States-Soviet equivalence could be maintained only if Americans "diligently pursue" strategic improvements, including development of still-to-be authorized new weapons such as the new

"MX" intercontinental ballistic missile and the B1 strategic bomber.

But Dr Brown is not going to be rushed. As designer of many of America's hydrogen bombs and warheads, and the man who authorized the initial design of the B1, he is the first line scientist to run the Defence Department.

He favours strategic bombers as part of the American "triad" of land, sea and air-launched systems, but he told the committee today he is considering delays and spending cuts in the authorizations made by the Ford Administration for the token B1 programme, to reduce the eight initially ordered to five. The decision whether to proceed to full B1 production would not be made until June, he said.

Dr Brown also told the committee he will not have President Carter's proposals for "savings" on waste in the defence budget until the second half of February. Congressional budget committee procedures are calling for amendments to the 1977 budget to be submitted by then.

Committee conservatives like Senator John Tower, a Republican from Texas, criticized President Carter's weekend interview statement that he was prepared to defer specific decisions on the strategic arms negotiations with the Russians in the interest of getting a treaty.

He suggested that relations with the rest of Canada could take the form of a customs union, along EEC lines, or even a monetary union. As for foreign relations and defence, these were not a pressing question for the moment. They would have to be adapted to international realities.

This statement was a clear indication that he would not necessarily feel himself bound by the platform of the Parti Québécois, which has called for withdrawal from Nato and Norad, the joint American-Canadian defence arrangements.

Mr Lévesque also departed from the party platform in emphasizing that, with the exception of the asbestos industry, he did not intend to launch a policy of nationalization.

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42 guerrillas jailed by Argentine court

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Jan 25

A court martial in the Argentine city of Paraná has sentenced 42 members of the neo-Fascist guerrilla movement known as Montoneros to jail terms ranging from three and a half to 24 years.

The charges against them included the assassination of General Jorge Cáceres, a former national police chief, and his wife, in 1975, and illegal possession of arms and explosives.

Some people tried on the same charges were acquitted. In Buenos Aires yesterday a woman was killed and three people injured when a suspected guerrilla threw a grenade at a police station in Rosario.

In the river port of Rosario six guerrillas, including two women, were killed in a battle with security forces at a checkpoint. Another woman was killed when a bomb exploded outside a police station in Rosario.

Nepal premier for trial
Kathmandu, Jan 25.—Nepal has appointed a special tribunal of one man to try the deposed Prime Minister, Mr B. P. Koirala, and his close associates under the State Offences Act.

Mr Koirala, who was deposed in a coup in June 1975, was freed last week.

His own seat will be one of the key contests for the 542-member Lok Sabha (Lower House). Newspapers reported today that he might be challenged by Mr Hiteshr Desai, the Housing Minister, who comes from the same Surat district of Gujarat state as he does. Surendra has elected Mr Morarji Desai to Parliament for the last 20 years.

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Dr Sakharov said that just before issuing his statement on the explosion, he and his family had received 12 envelopes posted in Norway containing apparently threatening newspaper clippings. The envelopes, posted in and near Oslo in December 18, had all been delivered together through the Soviet mail although his post from abroad seldom goes through.

The clippings included scenes of serious road accidents, animals seizing human children, and an advertisement for a funeral parlour from a Russian émigré newspaper, he said.—Reuter.

This statement was a clear indication that he would not necessarily feel himself bound by the platform of the Parti Québécois, which has called for withdrawal from Nato and Norad, the joint American-Canadian defence arrangements.

French party attacks Czech repression

Paris, Jan 25.—M Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, today condemned the Czechoslovak authorities for persecuting dissidents who signed the Charter 77 calling for respect for human rights in Czechoslovakia.

Mr Marchais, following up accusations made in the French Communist Party newspaper L'Humanité, told reporters: "We condemn these methods which recall a past that we believe so over."

"The normal reaction of the Czech authorities should not have been repressive measures but discussion with those concerned."

Earlier L'Humanité had said: "We cannot hide our amazement at the accusation launched by the Czechoslovak authorities."

"We cannot accept methods which imply that, under socialism, any discordant voice would be condemned either to silence or repression."

In Prague, the official Czech news agency said one of 9 people who signed the Charter 77 had withdrawn his signature. It was mislead, a document's content and a Czech tonight quoted Mr Jiri Zeman, architect and assistant to Charles University, saying that he had realized there was going in a different direction (than expected) and was aimed at socialism and was serving enemies on the internal level.—Reuter.

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African h attacks Cape 1 as Rhode awaits next mov

From Michael Knipe
Salisbury, Jan 25

The Rhodesian Cab a long meeting here the wake of Mr Ian decision to reject furri tations on the British for an interim go prior to majority rul while public reaction decision ranged from hearted support a criticism.

In what seemed indication of a tough to the more military nationalists, the F authorities today ar Rev Canaan Banana, secretary of the recent People's Movement. I ment has declared its to Mr Robert Mug nationalist leader mo: linked to the Africa waging the guerrilla

Mr Banana yesterday a statement on beha People's Movement, as Mr Smith's rejection British proposals was "stew." Mr Smith would be responsible grave consequences decision, and he ad any hopes of an inter ment were illusory.

A similar reaction c the faction led by M Nkomo. Mr Smith, it oped for "a war pat Bishop Abel Muzor described the reje "unfortunate, inhu trade to plunder the B having let things g hand through wrong

Today's Cabinet me believed to be consid Government's next t settlement issue. Wate task to see wha what appears likely head-on clash with Rhodesian Front's executive on Thursday

Mr Desmond Frost, chairman, has called ing to check the ment over its plan, radical reforms to d tory legislation... apparently, the Lan Act, which divides th equally between the g a addition whites and lion blacks.

Mr Smith is hoping doing away with r crimination, he can way for an internl which will exclude Mr and the guerrilla fo win the endorsement West, particularly th States.

Criticism from whi Smith's rejection of u proposals came fr National Unifying F organization linking th opposition groups. I Mr Smith of abandoni Rhodians to face a emigration, more figh nomic hardship, and increasing communis

In a leading ar Rhodesia Herald said rejecting the British t out of hand, Mr Smi well have spread horro in Rhodesia, a commu takeover, but he has p itated the country in and immeasurable cri

The Government's ch Mr Dennis Divaris, a gloomy foreboding: Ivor Richard, the Brit of the British propos "an open invitation freedom fighters to i the armed struggle"

Dr Mwale urged states to provide a r base for the nea struggle for immediat pendence in Zimbab. Our Washington Corre writes: The State Dep said today that it believ British Rhodesia future. Rhodesia "acceptable basis for tion." The statement that America would cou play a helpful role in search for a settleme would counsel all parties

He suggested that relations with the rest of Canada could take the form of a customs union, along EEC lines, or even a monetary union. As for foreign relations and defence, these were not a pressing question for the moment. They would have to be adapted to international realities.

This statement was a clear indication that he would not necessarily feel himself bound by the platform of the Parti Québécois, which has called for withdrawal from Nato and Norad, the joint American-Canadian defence arrangements.

Mr Lévesque also departed from the party platform in emphasizing that, with the exception of the asbestos industry, he did not intend to launch a policy of nationalization.

He suggested that relations with the rest of Canada could take the form of a customs union, along EEC lines, or even a monetary union. As for foreign relations and defence, these were not a pressing question for the moment. They would have to be adapted to international realities.

This statement was

RSEAS Energy claim South African police k part in attacks on cks during Cape Town riots

John Ashford
Jan 25
sation that riot police
assisted in attacks on
of black townships
Cape Town riots at
during which at least
died, is contained in
published today by a
organization known as
"Fraternite".
act, which contains a
feminist accounts
police shootings, lay
visions of complicity
police. While admin-
none of the accounts
proven and that the
are extremely serious,
s of the report state
fully satisfied they

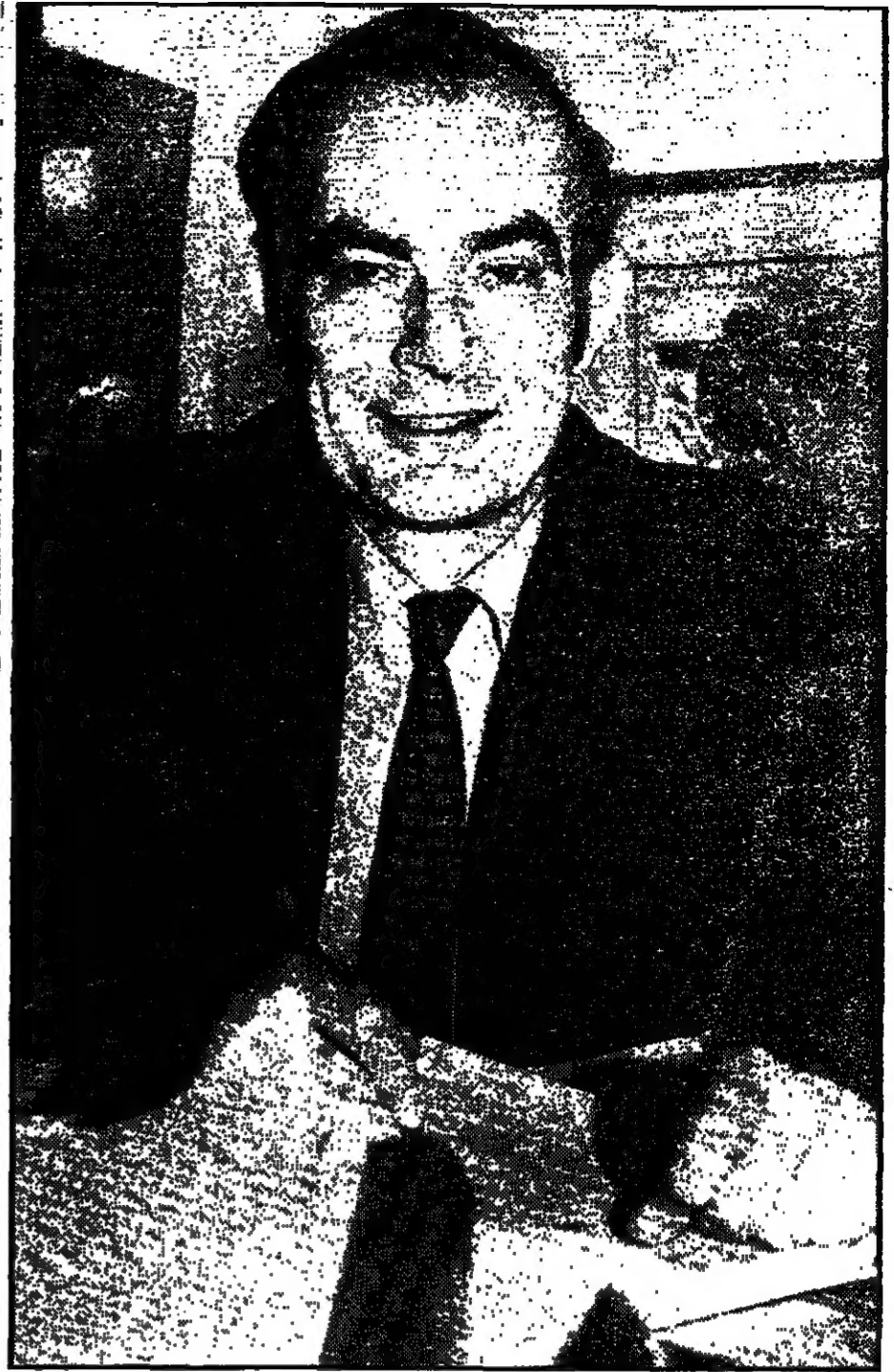
Fraternite com-
in Christian churches
the Roman Catholic,
and Methodist
its members work in
black townships
ugulets and Lang-
riots took place.
ence, which broke
before Christmas,
clashes between
where (mostly Xhosa
and township resi-
students. The
started after the
refused to
in the period of
called by the students
Christmas holiday for
had been killed dur-
wrecked street car-
to the report, the
ouaged certain mig-
black township resi-
in some cases
assisted with the

Tanzanian resignations seen as moral issue

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Jan 25
The resignation of two Tan-
zanian Cabinet ministers and
two regional commissioners in
a scandal arising from the death
or injury of people arrested by
the police a year ago is being
hailed as a vindication of the
country's code of socialist
morality in a one-party state.
All four of the people con-
cerned have been accused of
emphasizing that they were in
no way directly involved in the
maltreatment of prisoners
arrested after a spate of inter-
tribal and mercenary murders
in western Tanzania. They
offered their resignations
because they accepted ultimate
responsibility for the actions of
junior police and other officials.
President Nyerere accepted
their resignations on the ground
of political responsibility, but
he did so with a "heavy heart".
The resignations are a
delayed effect of events in the
Mwanza and Shinyanga areas,
where over a long period scores
of murders were carried out by
professional killers who were
willing to arrange a murder for
as little as five cows, or an
equivalent amount of cash.
Attention was drawn to the
abnormal incidence of murders
in the area in 1974 and 1975,
and it was after a public outcry
against the police for their
apparent failure to bring the
culprits to justice that wide-
spread (and often indiscrimi-
nate) arrests were made.
Primitive methods were used
by some of the police and other
officials in an effort to secure
evidence and convict at least
some of the culprits. As a
result, there were many com-
plaints of torture by the police,
and several people died in
custody.
This led to the appointment of
a commission of inquiry last
year. President Nyerere, in
direction. The publication of the
commission's findings has been
followed by the resignations of
the four men.
The four are Mr Peter
Siyowela, Minister of State in
the President's office; Mr Ali
Hassan Mwinyi, Minister for
Home Affairs; Mr Mwanza
Mabawa, the Shinyanga regional
commissioner; and Mr Peter
Abdullah Kisumu, the Mwanza
regional commissioner.
The resignations would be
regarded as normal in most
Western countries, but in
Tanzania, where the govern-
ment has been known for
this kind of thing to happen.
President Nyerere said he was
accepting the resignations to
establish the principle of political
responsibility in Tanzania.

Why the UN needs more muscle to guard human rights

Ben Whitaker,
Director of the Minority
Rights Group,
and UK member of the Human
Rights Sub-Commission,
contributes this week's
guest column.



Photograph by Warren Harrison

The United Nations has no independent
enforceable warms and all, it is what we
make of it. It is up to us to make it
work. Progress requires informed and
constructive criticism from public opinion,
the press and specialist organizations
applying pressure to governments in all
parts of the world. No UN field
reform more evident than that of human
rights, where widening public awareness
of abuses will no longer tolerate double
standards, selective hypocrisy and stone-
walling by cynical tactical alliances.
Constructive work in this field has
hitherto been easiest to achieve when
specialist bodies get away from politics
and tackle specific problems such as nar-
cotics, slavery and torture. Similar
working-groups might next look at, for
example, the treatment of detainees and
the rights of mental patients.
It is too easy, however, merely to con-
demn abuses. The harder but more im-
portant task is to analyse their causes,
and above all to work to prevent re-
currence. Some effective means of enforce-
ment for international agreements is
crucial if the UN is not to be damaged
by the dashed expectations raised by
the idealistic words of covenants and
declarations.
In this policy I suggest it is both
morally and tactically desirable to
emphasize the individual responsibility of
those such as torturers who violate human
rights. The UN should remind people of
the Nuremberg ruling that a plea of higher
orders is no defence, and begin to keep
a register of those alleged to be guilty,
with the intention eventually of bringing
them to trial. This approach of indicting
individuals rather than whole nations can
make it easier for a government to reform
abuses without losing its own face. An
international inspection of prisons
should also be started, perhaps initially
through the Red Cross. Reliable information
is the essential oxygen of human
rights: the new UN university in Tokyo
could act as a centre for data, with
eventually a UN satellite television and radio
network overcoming individual countries' censorship.
In the United States Congress, Mr
Donald Fraser recently succeeded against
government opposition in getting legisla-
tive amendments passed which now compel
the State Department to report on the
human rights record of governments which
receive United States aid, so that Congress
can stop assistance to those whose records
are indefensible. Other UN member
countries should do likewise—starting
with the British Government. The
United Kingdom should also set up with-
out delay a non-governmental specialist
group to monitor the implementation of
the human rights provisions of the
Human Rights Convention, in readiness for
the resumed meeting this summer in
Belgrade.
The work of the UN Human Rights
Sub-Commission itself gradually evolves
a little further each year. Last August
in Geneva, we succeeded in moving the
agenda of the previous preconcilia-
tion with apartheid, Zionism, and Chile,
to condemnation—building on the prece-
dent of the investigation of Chile—of what
I termed "Chile-like practices" in
Argentina, Uganda and elsewhere.
Annually, the number of complaints
about human rights violations that the sub-
commission receives has increased
dramatically: rising from 9,134 in 1974
to 30,681 in 1975 and 54,510 in 1976.
The importance of this work, not just
for those who are oppressed but for the
UN itself, lies in the fact that it is one of
the few areas where ordinary people
throughout the world have direct access to
their international organization; there is
therefore the responsibility that there will

be commensurately widespread disillusion-
ment if it fails to be effective. I suggest
the following reforms are most urgently
required:
● The present procedure of considering
complaints at an annual three-weekly
session is far too slow. Not only the facts
become obsolete, but some victims could
die before their case is examined.
● Some frequent meetings, coupled with
some emergency machinery, if not almost
continuous sessions, are necessary.
● The confidentiality with which the work
at present is cloaked is misguided, except
where complainants request it for their
own safety. Pressure upon Pinochet
became effective because of widespread
international criticism, not through
keeping secret the evidence or condemnation
of what was happening in Chile.
● Each accused government should have
an opportunity to be questioned verbally
before the sub-commission, so that they
can explain their actions and the
developed which would monitor con-
demned situations, following-up progress
in rectification and studying any lessons
for the future.
● All the members of the sub-commission
should serve as judges, and should not be
employees of their government.
● The United Nations Human Rights Divi-
sion itself must be strengthened. One of
the more dramatic sessions at the sub-
commission last year took place when I
discussed that the official record of one
debate had been selectively redacted so
that all the criticisms of two countries—
the Soviet Union and the German Demo-
cratic Republic—had, by a strange
coincidence, mysteriously disappeared.

Wherever else history may be rewritten,
I feel it is important that it should not be
at the United Nations; it would be in-
structive for a full inquiry to search out how
this selective censorship took place.
● In the longer term, we must work for
an effective United Nations High Com-
missioner for Human Rights or an inter-
national Human Rights Tribunal. It is a
lack of relevance to ordinary men and
women which is the principal present
weakness at the United Nations; a form
of world ombudsman could help to pro-
vide this democratic dimension, and
revive the spirit of the United Nations
whose original Charter commences with
the words, "We the peoples of the
world...". No one underestimates the problems, par-
ticularly of enforcement. But the efforts
made to defend themselves before the
sub-commission by Argentina, Turkey, the
USSR and Chile give encouragement by
showing that every type of government is
responsive to criticism. The recent exchange
of Mr Bukovsky is further proof of the
power of public opinion.
It would be fatal for human rights if
they ever become either a football of
superpower politics, or an enclave of the
minority of rich white countries. Perhaps
the key problem of the world today is to
reconcile the civil and political rights of
individuals with the poorer majority's
priorities of economic and social rights
and responsibilities. The United Nations
cannot abolish sin, nor change human
nature. But it can make progress in safe-
guarding human rights with the conscious-
ness that a failure to do so will put an
unnecessary premium on violence.
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Amin 'action programme' to increase production

Nairobi, Jan 25
From Our Own Correspondent
President Amin today told
Ugandans, on the sixth anniver-
sary of the coup which brought
him to power, that a new three-
year "action programme" to
increase agricultural and indus-
trial output was in the final
stages of preparation.
His "revolutionary military
administration", he said, con-
tinued to work towards the
promises. He warned Ugandans
who damaged industrial machin-
ery that they would be punished
as saboteurs.
In references to the East
African Community, now threat-
ened with dissolution, the
President declared Uganda's
continued support for the Com-
munity and said East Africans
would not forgive those respon-
sible if it broke up.

Court of Appeal

in which it proved impossible for
his claim to have a fair trial;
that the judge wrongly excluded
certain evidence, including a tape
recording of a family conference
at which the woman proclaimed
her intention to kill her husband;
and that in all the circum-
stances the verdict of guilty
against his client was unsafe and
unsatisfactory.
On November 1, 1975, the police
found the dead body of a young
man named Rashid Ahmed Sadat
in a flat near Birmingham. Death
had been caused by two stab
wounds in the left side of his
chest. The pathologist was of the
opinion that the man when stab-
bed had been lying on the floor
unconscious after being partially
strangled by a scarf tied tightly
round his neck. His tongue had
been slit while he lay through-
out unconscious. There were no
signs of a struggle.
Police investigations revealed
that the murder must have been
done either by the woman or by
the appellant, or both, when they
visited Rashid at the flat. They
specially indicated, before
arraignment, counsel for the
woman applied for separate trials.
The application was not opposed
by the appellant. The judge
exercised his discretion in favour
of separate trials.
The woman was tried first and
acquitted. Her defence was that
she was not the person who
killed the man; that although she
was present, she was in no way a party
to the killing.
At the woman's trial there was
no evidence from the appellant
or from anyone else as to how
the appellant killed Rashid.
The judge found that the woman
had been her lover in the
past; the appellant was her lover
at the time of the murder. It was
undisputed that the appellant
had the opportunity of hearing the
appellant, the jury were not pre-
pared to say that they were sure that
she was a party to the murder.
There was no reason to believe
that the jury which tried the
appellant least until after they
had convicted him that the woman
had been acquitted. One suspected,
however, that they might have
heard the appellant, and the woman's
jury never saw woman.
It was for the appellant
to be acquitted from the evidence
in such a case it
able to do justice to
him if there were
threat of our law
ody was to be con-
sidential offence
which put his own
beyond reasonable
was possible and as
a powerful coun-
surance of justice
in the woman was
a error lay in her
ld not be corrected
however, the jury's
case were to be
should be there
no miscarriage of
equality it would
ound for convicting
was not to be pre-
if at the end of
dence had proved
true miscarriage of
be if the appellant,
cond, should be pre-
s defence either by
the woman's trial
consequence of the
arate trials.
It submitted that the
ong to order sepa-
trial could not now
be produced a situation

Teaching a child how to live in harmony with the rest of the world

Discipline is the way an adult shows his
understanding of a child's level of devel-
opment. The adult who is described as
having a way with children is someone
who can quickly assess the stage of
development reached by any child he may
meet and respond to this by wise handling.
This is often easier for someone who is
stranger, rather than for his parents, who
are influenced by how they feel their
child should behave.
Children vary in the age at which they
feel safe enough to leave their mothers'
skirts. But the fastest way to independence
is total attention to the child's needs dur-
ing the dependent years. Acting against
this crucial approach to the upbringing of
children is the fear that many parents
have of spoiling their child if they give
in to his needs; especially if he is felt
to be too old to show such needs. At its
most nonsensical is the belief, still held
by some parents, that to pick up a crying
baby is to spoil him. You cannot spoil a
baby.
Mothers need close contact with their
babies for as much of the day and night
as possible. The reintroduction of slings,
whereby a mother can carry her baby on
her chest, leaving both hands free, has
given mothers in this country the same
opportunities for continuing close contact
as in countries where slings are traditional.
Recently we have provided a stock of
slings for use on our maternity wards. It
has been most exciting to watch the
pleasure felt by the mothers of newborn
babies as they wander round the ward or
sit to meals while carrying their babies.
A parent would be very lacking in
understanding who punished a child for
crying in the night when he was frightened
of the dark. Bedrooms are not the only
rooms which raise fears in the child—so
can toilets. But in this instance the fear
arises when mother goes in and shuts him
out. This is probably the only room where
mother locks herself away from her young
child. Small wonder then that the toddler,
who does not yet feel secure enough to let
his mother out of his sight, reacts by
refusing to allow his mother to go in
alone or kicks the shut door.
I had imagined that the age had passed
when children were locked in their bed-

Teaching a child how to live in harmony with the rest of the world

rooms as a punishment. However, last
week I saw a toddler of normal intelli-
gence who refused to speak. His parents
were very caring, but their knowledge of child
development was minimal. They had en-
dless battles with him, and his lack of
speech was only one aspect of his negativ-
istic reaction to the way they were
handling him. For punishment he would
be locked in his bedroom for a quarter
of an hour at a time, about three times
daily. His parents were surprised that on
being let out he immediately repeated the
evil deed for which he had been
punished.
Another toddler I saw last week was
very demanding of her parents and
dangerously jealous of her new brother
whom she was trying to destroy. Her
behaviour arose from lack of foresight by
her parents who, no doubt with the best
of intentions, sent her away to her grand-
mother in the country while her mother
had the baby. It is not surprising that this
child reacted strongly when she returned
to find she had been sent away so that
her mother could get another baby. The
more difficult she became the more she
was punished, thereby increasing her
feelings of insecurity and rejection.
Toddlerhood is the time when a child
is learning how to live with his parents
and the rest of the family. Adolescence
is the period when the individual learns to
live with society. Toddlers are bound to
be involved in battles with their parents
since this is the time when the child is
testing his parents as part of his natural
curiosity and exploration—it is by this
means that he learns. But it is a difficult
time for him because he also wants to
please his parents and earn their praise.
The clever parent should therefore avoid
being drawn into the battle since battles,
whatever their outcome, are a victory for
the child who has succeeded in getting his
parents to behave as a toddler does. Far
more rewarding for both parents, in terms
of learning, is that they by being one step
ahead of the child, disengage before the
battle ensues. This can be achieved by
walking out of the room in a non-aggres-
sive manner.
I suspect that the toddler who is handled
with intelligence works out his aggressive
Dr Hugh Jolly

PARLIAMENT, January 25, 1977

Economy improving but jobless total will stay high-PM

House of Commons

He could not promise that unemployment would be reduced substantially whatever the Government's policy, but he said that the figures announced today illustrated the failure of all the Prime Minister's economic policies and demonstrated that once again the Labour Party was the natural party of unemployment. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr. Callaghan—I can only admire the ingenuity of Conservative MPs who cheer the question of unemployment (Conservative protests)—when I recall that the policies they have been pressing upon the Government would lead to a further increase in unemployment. (Labour cheers.)

I agree with Mrs. Thatcher that this is not a total that should be reduced. I do not think it possible that this figure will be reduced for some time as long as we are trying to squeeze inflation out of the economy. That is unfortunate, but one of the consequences we have to face. Mrs. Thatcher should assist by explaining to the country that if we are to overcome inflation then difficult measures have to be followed and the Government intend to continue to do it.

Mrs. Thatcher. The fact that the Labour Government refused to take appropriate measures earlier has led to large unemployment now. (Conservative cheers.) He may run away from the facts, but he cannot run away from the facts. (Renewed Conservative cheers.)

Mr. Callaghan—I have no intention of running away from the facts. I may say so clearly to her, she shares considerable responsibility for the present level of unemployment. (Conservative cheers.) She was a member of the administration which allowed the M3 figure to rise to unprecedented high levels and she was working for it through the economy for some years. She knows this.

It has been reduced; it is coming down fast. This is why we can look forward to a period of considerable improvement in our economic prospects, to increasing

Anglo-German relations close and in good repair in areas of joint interest

These fields our relations are close and in good repair. The Prime Minister said yesterday when reporting on his talks yesterday with Herr Schmidt, the German Chancellor.

Mr. James Callaghan, in a statement on his talks with the German Chancellor, said: The talks covered a wide range of international and Anglo-German bilateral matters. I expressed to the Chancellor the appreciation of Her Majesty's Government for the support which the Federal Government has given to our recovery in connection with the IMF loan and the safety net; both of which have contributed greatly to more stable conditions in the international money markets.

Much of our talk was concerned with the present world recession and how we should approach the series of international meetings which are in prospect over the next few months. We were agreed that a properly prepared meeting of leading industrialised countries could be helpful in co-ordinating our policies for bringing the world out of recession.

Britain's prospects for recovery in 1977 are based on growing exports and a strengthened importance we attach to continuing expansion in the economies of the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, as a means of generating greater expansion and more employment in the rest of the world.

We reviewed the present position of the negotiations between the industrialised countries and the developing countries in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation.

We also discussed our relations with the Soviet Union and the preparations for the talks that will take place in Belgrade this summer to follow up the agreements reached at Helsinki.

On defence matters, we welcomed the declared intention of President Carter and of the Soviet Union to seek a new agreement on strategic arms limitation and agreed that the Vienna negotiations on reducing conventional arms should be given a new impetus.

We did not attempt to reach a final agreement on the question of offsetting the cost of stationing our troops in Germany to which our two governments hold different positions. The Federal Chancellor pointed out that similar arrangements should be made in the case of the United States and that we should already be brought to an end. Our discussions will continue and we are both confident that we shall reach a conclusion on this matter.

Our joint interests with the Federal Republic of Germany cover many areas in the European Community, in Nato and more recently in the Security Council of the United Nations.

I am glad to report that in all

Serious setback caused by Mr Smith's inability to face reality

Yesterday's events represented a serious setback to all their hopes for peace in Rhodesia, Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in a statement.

He reported that it was with a deep sense of disappointment that he learned yesterday that Mr Smith, alone of the parties, had rejected the ideas which the Government had put to him, even as a basis for further negotiations. Mr Crosland said: "As I told the House on December 14, I authorised Mr Richard to adjourn the Geneva conference and to undertake intensive consultations in southern Africa with a view to laying the foundations for an agreement on an interim government."

In particular, I asked him to develop with the parties some new and positive ideas, including our ideas on the direct rule which Britain would be ready to play in the transitional period.

Following Mr Richard's first round of consultations, we set out what we had in mind in a document which would be ready to provide the Geneva delegations, the four African front line presidents and Mr Vorster.

The suggestions in the paper did not constitute a cue and dried British plan. They were presented on a "take it or leave it" basis. They were intended to provide a serious and detailed basis for negotiations, and were open to amendment and modification in the light of discussion.

But in our view these proposals represented a reasonable way forward. They were designed to meet the conditions of the Geneva conference and to transfer to majority rule should be rapid and irreversible, and of the White Rhodesians that it should be peaceful and orderly.

They would have led to the ending of the war, and the lifting of economic sanctions. The proposals were supported by the American Government, and would have set the stage for an international trust fund to help develop the Rhodesia economy and give financial reassurance to Rhodesian businessmen.

They would have provided a basis for a peaceful and orderly transfer of power to majority rule, and would have been a deep sense of disappointment that we learned yesterday that Mr Smith alone of the parties, had rejected the ideas which we had put to him, even as a basis for further negotiations.

Mr Callaghan—What I said was that Mrs. Thatcher should share the responsibility for the present level of unemployment. (Conservative cheers.) She was a member of the administration which allowed the M3 figure to rise to unprecedented high levels and she was working for it through the economy for some years. She knows this.

It has been reduced; it is coming down fast. This is why we can look forward to a period of considerable improvement in our economic prospects, to increasing

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The notion that there was a Kissinger deal was inaccurate because the only deal that could be made was not one between the Anglo-Americans and the Rhodesian Government, the only deal that could be made was one between the white and black Rhodesians.

A week ago he fully expected that he would go to Africa in the early part of February. He was then expected to make a decision on the British proposals by Mr Smith.

What happened now was a matter for discussion when Mr Richard came back.

On the last point, it would be something that would be discussed with Mr Smith and it would be something that would be discussed with Mr Smith.

Mr. Jeremy Thorpe (North Devon, L.)—Since this is the sixth attempt to reach a settlement with Mr Smith, it is not surprising that we should think we merely put sensible proposals to Mr Smith from a plenipotentiary with full powers and expect immediately to get a settlement.

Tribute should be paid to the tireless efforts of Mr Richard to reach a settlement with Mr Smith. The proposals represented to Mr Smith a basis of unimpeachable negotiations and to the Africans a set of proposals to which they were not a party. That was a recipe for disaster.

There would be no credibility if Mr Smith tried to reach a settlement with Mr Smith. The proposals represented to Mr Smith a basis of unimpeachable negotiations and to the Africans a set of proposals to which they were not a party. That was a recipe for disaster.

Mr. Enoch Powell (South Down, UJC)—What is the reason why we have not achieved a settlement? The Government after another have failed to find a way to get a settlement. It is not time even now to break out of the dream we have of a moral and constitutional duty to do with which we have no power to do.

Mr. Enoch Powell has consistently warned the House and me personally, that the course we were adopting involved responsibility without power. That was the right view. But it was not the right view.

Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool, South, C)—Has he considered that Mr Smith and the Rhodesian Front would be reluctant to accept a direct British role in the transition to majority rule if the Labour Party had not consistently refused to accept a direct British role in the transition to majority rule?

Since it may be necessary to get the support of the white population as a whole, there is to be a peaceful transition, will he do his best to see this is achieved in future?

Mr. Enoch Powell's regime, for the last 13 years, has been illegal. An illegal regime justifies a certain amount of hostility.

Mr. Richard Luce (Shrewsbury, C)—

Since at the end of the day only the Africans and Europeans of Rhodesia can avoid a path towards a peaceful settlement, will he consider coordinating a Western approach to win the support of the Africans and the Europeans who must keep out of this dispute or the consequences for East-West relations might be said?

Mr. Enoch Powell—This danger is one of the dominant facts in the situation. I do not doubt that we shall have the most close discussions about this danger with the United States administration in particular. This additional danger has been created by Mr Smith's rejection of our terms.

Mr. Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Ebbw Vale, L.)—What is the basis of the Government's proposals? Do you not agree that the racist government of South Africa has a large part to play in the matter?

Mr. Enoch Powell—We have to face facts and one is that South Africa will inevitably, whether we like it or not, have an important part to play in a peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa.

Mr. Anthony Fell (Warrington, C)—This latest action will be known as a good deal of foreign policy. Mr. Enoch Powell has consistently warned the House and me personally, that the course we were adopting involved responsibility without power. That was the right view. But it was not the right view.

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Security of the West still in good shape

The security of the West was still in good shape, the Prime Minister said at a question time during his talks yesterday with Herr Schmidt, the German Chancellor.

Mr. James Callaghan, in a statement on his talks with the German Chancellor, said: The talks covered a wide range of international and Anglo-German bilateral matters. I expressed to the Chancellor the appreciation of Her Majesty's Government for the support which the Federal Government has given to our recovery in connection with the IMF loan and the safety net; both of which have contributed greatly to more stable conditions in the international money markets.

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New voting system for Scottish and Welsh assemblies demanded

The committee stage of the Scotland and Wales Bill was resumed yesterday when the House considered the proposals for a new voting system for the Scottish and Welsh assemblies.

Mr. John Macdonald (Berwick and East Lothian, Lab) moved the amendment to Clause 2 (The Assemblies) providing that the members of the Scottish and Welsh assemblies should be elected by a system of proportional representation.

He said it was a practical amendment which would produce a system which could easily be introduced for the first election within a short period and one that required no bureaucracy or other changes or arrangements.

He proposed that there should be exactly the same procedure as was followed at present in the 71 constituencies of the House of Commons. There would be a normal vote in the normal way with the principle of proportional representation.

The chief returning officer for each area would add up the total votes given for each party. Any party which received 41 seats would be disqualified; all over 5 per cent would then have the average number of members they succeeded in getting elected.

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Lord Home: reject not surprising

House of Lords

Lord Gormley-Roberts, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, repeated the Commons statement on Rhodesia.

Lord Canning, Leader of the Opposition peers, said: The statement will be received in all quarters with disappointment and a good deal of foreboding.

It is a great pity that the Geneva conference was not based on what had seemed to be general acceptance of all parties of the Kissinger proposals. It should be noted that Mr Smith has never deviated from those five points.

It is a great pity that the Africans did not accept what was in essence an enormous concession with only a short interim period before majority rule, and refused to negotiate on that basis on the Kissinger proposals. It was also a great pity that the British Government insisted upon Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe as sole representatives of Rhodesian Africans. That made it difficult for the negotiations to be successful.

These negotiations were carried on without the sense of urgency which we have seen in the Commons (Some Labour protests). This is not a reflection on Mr Ivor Richard, but I do not think he carried an authority that was necessary in a negotiation of this kind.

Lord Banks (L.)—We regret the breakdown of these negotiations and it is much to be deplored that Mr Smith should have refused to negotiate on the basis of the British proposals. He was not asked to accept them; they stood, as they were, as a fait accompli. It is a pity that Mr Smith has not been able to negotiate, as a rebel prime minister, the opportunity to negotiate at all.

Lord Gormley-Roberts—The British proposals are not fundamentally at variance with the content and spirit of the so-called five principles. It is a pity that Mr Smith might well have consented to negotiations on that basis if he was genuinely about negotiating the five principles.

The British Government and Mr Crosland are most anxious that the British should reconsider the position and I am not going beyond the bounds of propriety when I say that I should be very glad to see Mr Smith's proposals.

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THE ARTS

René Kollo talks of tenors

Tenors are, by tradition, a temperamental race, the high-wire walkers of the musical world. They are also, by tradition, the most beautiful of men, and the most beautiful of voices. René Kollo, who sings Max in Covent Garden's new production of *Freischütz* tomorrow, though they deserve a little indulgence.

He was not alluding directly to this spectacular walk-out from last year's Salzburg Easter Festival, though clearly you cannot walk out on Kollo—announcing for good measure that for every tenor who can sing Lohengrin there are a thousand conductors to conduct it—and still expect to maintain a low profile. Happily, the episode appears to be a thing of the past. The half-completed recording of Wagner's *Freischütz* was a musically glorious production in scheduled for completion; and Kollo's views on Karajan's musicianship seen unchanged. He remains, in Kollo's opinion, "unbelievable" musician he always was: a master conductor in whose kind nursery many outstanding vocal talents have been nurtured for 30 years or more.

In this country, Kollo's voice has not always excited unqualified admiration. It has been praised for its brilliance, for its ardour, for its penetrating beauty; but, equally, it has been seen Kollo mazed with a lack of true legato, the voice (on some of his several recordings) described as "dryly lyric" even "meantoned". Recordings, though, are sometimes an accurate guide to a voice's true quality and apart from the *Soldi Parsifal* and his first *Walther von Stolzing*, for Karajan, Kollo is not much in love with his LP offerings. Like Gonda Janowicz, he muzzles the death of recording producers who intuitively know the voice; and he argues that a preoccupation with orchestral sound, increasing



alone. Before his Bayreuth breakthrough in 1969 (and putting aside a casual early flirtation with pop and cabaret), Kollo worked a wide repertoire with Grischka Barfuss and the Deutsche Oper am Rhein. There he discovered the music of Janáček and a role he perhaps loves more than any other, *Stěva in Jenůfa*. Next year, he will sing Don José in *Berlin*; Don Alvaro in Verdi's *La Forza del Destino* interests him; and—since a departure, this—he has recently acquired a copy of the vocal score of *Peter Grimes*.

Kollo is very much the modern tenor, the product of a generation of singers for whom age, alas, is no longer any guarantee of respectability. Thus, at 39, Kollo is frank in his admission that he is not building towards some indelible minute future; like Wehner von Stolzberg, he is happy to sing and take his prize now. Much as he admires singers like Melchior, Wengemann and Björling (the last was an especial love) he has no fantasies of a ripe old operatic

Genet without words

Flowers Round House

As I recall it from two years ago, Lindsay Kemp's "Flowers for Jean Genet" gave an all-outgoing send-off to a theatre that went on to prosper with the long-running *Let My People Come*. As revived at the Round House, it compels me to eat my words. Besides the feat of translating an already an actor as Genet into non-verbal terms, it is now purged of all the self-conscious nastiness that formerly restricted it to a homogenous cult show. It retains the quality of one man's dream, but it is a private fantasy with the power to invade the public imagination.

So far as physical changes go, however, the two versions are as different as night and day. *Flowers* still opens with a group of masturbating prisoners; but instead of the original ludicrous centre-stage line-up, the act is now confined to a series of soft-focus close-ups with each solitary inmate hardly spotted. There you have the Genet paradox: a queer and a sodomite projected with the maximum glamour.

This kind of reversal easily lapses into farce, and as the show proceeds it is a matter of

The Age of Uncertainty BBC 2

Three down, ten to go: now things are beginning to come clear. Out go fuddy-duddy notions of *The Age of Uncertainty* being primarily a serious attempt at mass education, or even a tribute to one man's historical vision. In essence, surely, the series is a hymn to the virtuosity of those forgotten geniuses who push, pull, and twiddle behind the scenes.

Blessed be the hands that worked the wind machine that blew Marx's cloak as he sailed across the studio to England, for they are the communicators. Blessed be the hands that unstopped the silk sea of words on which he floated. Blessed be the fingers that crafted that very fine carbuncle on the sage's left cheek, and blessed also be those that made sure we got the message by bringing it across the glorious technological close-up.

There is nothing wrong with any of these techniques, of course, nor is there anything reprehensible in animated diagrams. Intelligently used, they can be a most useful aid to the listener. But compared as they are here, with such clumsy ornamentation, their only virtue is as a commercial on behalf of *The Listener*, in which the verbal component of each programme is systematically being

BBC Singers St John's

The BBC singers have planned their early Monday evening concert this season to pair Telemann and Brahms with recent British music for unaccompanied choir. This week the formula yielded a large, impressive piece commissioned by the BBC from Edward Cowie, a brilliant vehicle for this small chorus's rapidly developing virtuosity. It is a symphonic suite for 24 mixed chorists, entitled *Gesangbuch*, whose four movements portray places in the Lancashire countryside, where Cowie lives, each at a different season of the year.

The unity of text and nature is one theme of *Gesangbuch*; the German titles acknowledge Goethe's influence on the composer; another admitted influence is Michael Tippett, to whom the piece is dedicated. Yet the character of the music is as much tone-poetry as tone-poetry; the texts, apart from quotations from Goethe and a French poem, are evocative words of Cowie's choosing, sometimes in German, or in recondite foreign tongues though there are English sentences muttered quickly and quietly, inaudibly.

They are not texts for painting in a programmatic booklet; instead the BBC reproduces Cowie's pen-and-ink drawings of the four places. The music itself is a delicate, not black-and-white but delicately and brilliantly coloured, the musical brushstrokes of a poet, the flourishes of a surrealist, the elaborate line with a certain amount of background harmony like a watercolourist's washes of colour.

Some of the flourishes may have been invented in terms of singing voices; but *Gesangbuch* was first designed with instrumental accompaniment, then rewritten for choir alone, at the BBC's behest. The result is a feast of amazing imagination, pictorial and vocal; it must be brutally difficult to sing, but a triumph for its first performers, and a fascinating experience for its listeners (the concert was recorded for future broadcasting), who must surely find the music more vivid and vividly eventful, sensuously felt at all times, even without the drawings to explain the music's scenic origins. Now and then an effect or a passage may recall Mahler, even Debussy, but the music's climate is quite new and strongly personal.

It is, indeed, among his greatest, though hardly recognized as such, and the depths of its three movements can be explored almost indefinitely. This performance, while finely finished and with the variety of shading that is a prerogative of the two-piano medium, had the right adventurous feel to it.

Ravel's *Rapsodie Espagnole* is more obviously sensuous, less concentrated, far more direct in its appeal; yet it paradoxically needs to sound remote, insubstantial. The Prelude and the Malagueña could have done with more clearly contrasted volume-levels. But the gently swaying Habanera gave off an apt impression of heat and distance, and there was plenty of vivacity in the Faria.

The Suite No 2 by Rachmaninov played with the combined ease and force needed to project its rhythmic life and considerable ardour. The choice of tempos was particularly good here, buoyant in the Waltz, lingering in the Romance; and the final Tarantella was full of bounding confidence.

The director is Michael Elliott, the company's resident artistic director.

Finney, McKern for 'Uncle Vanya'

Albert Finney, Leo McKern, Alfred Burke and Eleanor Bron star in a production of Anton Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya*. This is presented by the Royal Exchange Theatre Company, Manchester, from February 17 to March 26.

The director is Michael Elliott, the company's resident artistic director.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

EXHIBITIONS

BRITISH MUSEUM, JEWELLERY THROUGH THE AGES. Until Feb. 12. 10-5.50. 10-5.50. 10-5.50.

HOLIDAY '77 EXHIBITION. Look before you book. 20-30. 10-5.50. 10-5.50. 10-5.50.

ART GALLERIES. AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. 10-5.50. 10-5.50. 10-5.50.

ARTISTS MARKET, 25 St. James St. 10-5.50. 10-5.50. 10-5.50.

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Science fiction at the Cottesloe

Following the phased openings last year of the National Theatre's two main auditoriums—the open stage Olivier and the proscenium stage Lyttelton—comes, in March, the first public performances in the small Cottesloe Theatre, the National Theatre's studio space.

Ken Campbell's company of actors and a rock band, 30 in all, are to stage in their production of *Humanoids*. This is an epic science-fiction opera, acclaimed at its recent premiere in Liverpool. It is devised by Ken Campbell and Chris Langham from the *Humanoids* books by Robert Shea and Robert Anton Wilson, just published here.

Humanoids is to be presented in the Cottesloe for four successive weekends, from March 4, on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays only. It begins at 10.30 pm with three intervals.

Its last performance will be during the weekend of March 25, 26 and 27.

Peter Stein's *Schubert's an Hallelujah* from West Berlin is presenting one of its greatest successes—Stein's production of *Corley's Summerfolk*—in the Lyttelton Theatre, week of March 1 and 2, and *Corley* (New Theatre, week of March 7) before joining the Lyttelton repertoire on March 16.

The cast is Polly Adams, Maria Aitken, Michael Gough, Joan Hickson, Michael Kitchen, Susan Lister, Stephen Moore, and Derek Newark. The play is directed by Alan Ayckbourn and Peter Hall, the designers are Timothy O'Brien and Tazewell Firth, the lighting is by Peter Radmore.

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The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

NO MAN'S LAND

Harold Pinter

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Pages from the Liber Veritatis

An enchanting exhibition now on view in the Prints and Drawings Gallery of the British Museum for the first time displays the whole of Claude Lorraine's *Liber Veritatis*, the set of drawings he made as a record of his most important paintings and a safeguard against fraudulent imitations and copies.

The volume containing them, acquired early in the eighteenth century by the second Duke of Devonshire, remained in the Chatsworth collection until 1957, when it passed to the British Museum. The decision after 20 years to remove the drawings from their binding and mount them individually has had two good reasons. To preserve the book as an object limited study of its contents; they are all now available to the eye. It was also possible to repair such damage as resulted from the large number of drawings being bound together and secure them from further risk. Though the blue paper on

which some of the most beautiful of the drawings were made has a remarkable extent of body colour, with which Claude added touches of white, had darkened with time and needed restoring.

While the documentary value of the drawings, annotated by the artist himself, is obvious enough, the exhibition draws renewed attention to Claude's quality as a draftsman. The *Liber* is not only an authentic reference to the oil paintings (many of them in public galleries in Britain: it is a poetic extent of the body colour, with which Claude added touches of white, had darkened with time and needed restoring.

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Richard Osborne

performances on March 29 and 30, and a morning performance on March 31.

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The cast is Polly Adams

SPORT

Football

Queen's Park Rangers to consider using Wembley for cup-ties

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Queen's Park Rangers yesterday postponed their seventh match this season, the Football League Cup semi-final round tie against Aston Villa, because the pitch at Loftus Road was waterlogged. They are now seriously considering whether to arrange for their future UEFA Cup games to be played at Wembley Stadium. The stadium authorities are keen on the idea, and the Football Association do not allow league games to be held there, are not expected to raise any objections.

Rangers have made inquiries to the managing director of Wembley Stadium Limited, James Harvie-Watt, said that he was always looking for ways of increasing the use of the stadium. "We would welcome European cup matches," he said, adding that he had previously proposed that the FA Cup semi-final round should be played at the stadium.

In recent years, the FA Cup has been played at Wembley for a number of years, but the stadium authorities have maintained that the pitch should remain in first class condition for special occasions. But in these times of financial crisis, the stadium authorities need to spread their programme of events to include just such important club games as the FA Cup.

The postponement of their League Cup tie yesterday put Rangers in a difficult position. They are five matches in arrears in the league and could be further embarrassed if they draw their FA Cup fourth round tie against Manchester United at Old Trafford on Saturday.

Provisionally they have arranged

to play their League Cup tie

against Aston Villa on Tuesday, which is the day they had intended to meet Manchester United in a league game. But if they draw with United on Saturday, an FA Cup replay would take precedence over a League Cup tie and the following week brings the additional burden of England's friendly international game with the Netherlands at Wembley.

These problems have not only led Rangers to make inquiries to Wembley, but also persuaded them to protect their pitch with a £12,000 blow up of polythene tent which they intend putting this week. The tent will cover the whole of the pitch and Rangers hope it will be as effective as the far more expensive under-soil heating used by Arsenal and Leeds United.

The possibility of having an artificial surface in place of the natural grass is among the tentative plans being considered by the stadium authorities, particularly in view of the heavy disruption of league matches this season. Yesterday, Mr Harvie-Watt said the company could make no positive plans for future improvement until the Greater London Council gave them full details of the work that would have to be carried out under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act. However, if this does not involve the stadium company in huge sums—electrical wiring for the stadium alone could cost £750,000—they would consider artificial turf, provided the Football Association agreed.

At the moment he said, the Football Association were not ready for such a decision and the arguments against such a surface, including injuries to players, had not been answered. But in the

long term it will happen," he said.

Mr Harvie-Watt said other plans to modernize the stadium, notably the possibility of having everyone seated, would have to be delayed until after the details of the Safety Act had been announced in about two months' time and even if the cost of the basic work was not too high, it was unlikely that such suggestions to improve the stadium style roof would be considered because of the economic climate. He explained that the stadium would be a "generosity" of Wembley's parent concern, the British Electric Traction Company. It is almost certain that the pitch will be covered around the pitch before England's World Cup qualifying match against Italy on May 15. The decision to do this was taken by Wembley and the Football Association last September, but the stadium authorities are now considering the type of fencing will be approved by the GLC, the police and the FA. "The match that really worries us is the game with Italy," he said. "The match that really worries us is the game with Italy," he said. "The match that really worries us is the game with Italy," he said.

England's next match at Wembley, against the Netherlands on February 1, will be the first attended in spite of earlier reports that tickets were selling slowly. Yesterday it was announced that 35,000 tickets had been sold. The match with the Dutch federation had agreed to pay Barcelona about £12,000 for the release of Croyft and his team, probably helped boost the sales.

Rugby Union

Price and Cotton lead tight head candidates

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

It is comforting to reflect that when the Lions selectors sit down for their final deliberations in March, before announcing their team for the tour of New Zealand, they will be choosing in at least two positions a player from an embryonic "embryo" of a "strong" style roof would be considered because of the economic climate. He explained that the stadium would be a "generosity" of Wembley's parent concern, the British Electric Traction Company. It is almost certain that the pitch will be covered around the pitch before England's World Cup qualifying match against Italy on May 15. The decision to do this was taken by Wembley and the Football Association last September, but the stadium authorities are now considering the type of fencing will be approved by the GLC, the police and the FA. "The match that really worries us is the game with Italy," he said. "The match that really worries us is the game with Italy," he said.

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encouraged by the performance

of Uteley for England against Scotland. Uteley, of course, can play at lock, blindside flanker or No 8, but it seems probable, such as the resources of the Lions, that it is in the last of these positions that he will figure in Lions' planning. Certainly, the presence of both Uteley and Quinlan would give the Lions a most useful flexibility at forward. Duggan, of Ireland, could mount a successful challenge for one of the No 8 positions.

The Welshman, John Taylor, whose present outstanding form suggests that he could win back his international place, proved with the Lions in 1971, that sheer size in a flank forward is not everything these days. Coburn has made the same point more recently, and the Lions' selectors will be keeping an eye on the recovery of the Llanelli forward, Gareth Jenkins, who after a long time out of the game with injury, may be able to resume training soon. This excellent forward, Gareth Jenkins, who after a long time out of the game with injury, may be able to resume training soon.

Trevor Evans, of Wales, should be well in the running for one of the flank positions, and the selectors will be keeping an eye on the recovery of the Llanelli forward, Gareth Jenkins, who after a long time out of the game with injury, may be able to resume training soon. This excellent forward, Gareth Jenkins, who after a long time out of the game with injury, may be able to resume training soon.

Ice Skating

Cousins can advance to a bronze medal

From John Hennessey

Helsinki, Jan 24

Robin Cousins, the British champion, stood seventh on judges' placings after the compulsory figures of the European figure skating championships here today. If, on face value, this seems a modest performance, that is not the way British camp followers see it. The first three in the order are Vladimir Kovalev (USSR), Jan Hoffmann (East Germany) and Felicia Leisenkov (Finland).

In the corresponding competition last year at Geneva Cousins was dismissed at this stage and yet recovered sufficiently in the short programme and the free to ascend to seventh in the final order. Cousins, who has been a winter year for pair skating, today destroyed the possibility of his taking the bronze medal on Thursday's ice.

As a rough guide divide the total marks by nine (the number of judges) and divide further by two and a half (the appropriate factor) and you arrive at a net points deficit of 0.15 between Cousins and Kovalev, which can be easily overturned in the two remaining elements. Distant viewers who may not be able to distinguish between a schow and a much less well known how the free skating, to say nothing of the short programme, of Cousins and Hoffmann will share the two positions when the computer spits out the final score on Thursday, though perhaps in the reverse order. Both are good free skaters, without Cousins' elegance.

Kovalev has a reputation for collapsing in nervous heap in front of a full house on the final night; the pressure, of course, will be the greater for his being an inveterate underdog. His teacher is Carlo Fassi, trainer of Curry and Dorothy Hamilton, world champions in both, and he is a shrewd tactician and gamesman.

Stance in the British camp caused him of indulging his passion to use hockey markings on the ice as an aid to lining up his figures. Fassi's public relations officer vehemently denied the charge with the significant rider, "everybody does it."

Yuri Orlovichikov, another Russian, holds a strong hand in fourth place, and it may be a matter of touch and go between him and Kovalev to bring to the fore tomorrow's short programme will provide important evidence.

Another East German, Mario Leisenkov, has another Russian, Moiseyev, Kovalev, occupy the next two places, but Cousins has had the measure of them before and is not likely to go again. The preparation of this breath-taking dispatch was interrupted by

Incident

his Gold Cup

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Kovalev has a reputation for collapsing in nervous heap in front of a full house on the final night; the pressure, of course, will be the greater for his being an inveterate underdog. His teacher is Carlo Fassi, trainer of Curry and Dorothy Hamilton, world champions in both, and he is a shrewd tactician and gamesman.

Stance in the British camp caused him of indulging his passion to use hockey markings on the ice as an aid to lining up his figures. Fassi's public relations officer vehemently denied the charge with the significant rider, "everybody does it."

Yuri Orlovichikov, another Russian, holds a strong hand in fourth place, and it may be a matter of touch and go between him and Kovalev to bring to the fore tomorrow's short programme will provide important evidence.

Another East German, Mario Leisenkov, has another Russian, Moiseyev, Kovalev, occupy the next two places, but Cousins has had the measure of them before and is not likely to go again. The preparation of this breath-taking dispatch was interrupted by

the Russian pairs at practice, two well-known couples and a third thrown into the international arena for the first time—Sergei Shakhrai and Marina Tcherkassova—the one a strongly built 19-year-old, the other an elfin 12-year-old, the 4th Sib. Flax skater that they have ground by comparison incongruous partner for Shakhrai, a combination that leads one to ask if there should be a new category of skaters for two people but for one and a half.

When the Russians skated in earnest in the evening's short programme Shakhrai raised his partner like a doll into the double loop lift (as well he might), but unbalanced though they may have seemed, Miss Tcherkassova held her own on the ice, particularly with a vicious sequence. But maturity was inevitably lacking and artistic impression. It was, however, a highly promising performance, enough to place them in the running for pair skating. The Russian pairs at practice, two well-known couples and a third thrown into the international arena for the first time—Sergei Shakhrai and Marina Tcherkassova—the one a strongly built 19-year-old, the other an elfin 12-year-old, the 4th Sib. Flax skater that they have ground by comparison incongruous partner for Shakhrai, a combination that leads one to ask if there should be a new category of skaters for two people but for one and a half.

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Milne sends Yorath home from training with flu

Terry Yorath, Coventry City's

captain, was sent home from training yesterday with influenza symptoms, and is a possible non-starter for the FA Cup tie with Arsenal on Saturday.

Coventry are already without their two main strikers, Ferguson and Wallace, through injury. The manager, Gordon Milne, said: "Terry had a sore throat and was feeling shivery. It is early enough in the week for him to recover, but if he is not fit to play, we cannot afford to lose players through colds and flu in view of our injury situation. I have decided to drop him." Yorath, a 26-year-old Hungarian international defender, a fortnight's trial. Yorath arrived in Leeds yesterday. Jimmy Armfield, the Leeds manager, said he had decided that

Horvath was under contract to the

Swiss club, Young Fellows of Zurich.

"Because of this I have decided to drop the matter. I am sorry for Horvath because he wanted to play for Leeds but we could not sign a player who is under contract to a foreign club. Horvath is under contract to Young Fellows of Zurich. He was playing for Ujpest Dozsa against Leeds in the European Cup two years ago. He was capped 15 times by Hungary and departed from the country 15 months ago. He flew back to the Continent yesterday evening. Sandy Chung, the Wolverhampton Wanderers manager, has made John Morris club captain and Frank Murphy team captain. The appointments follow the transfer of Monday of Michael Bailey to Minnesota.

No further action by FA on Bond

John Bond, manager of Norwich

City, escaped punishment when he

appeared before the Football Association in London yesterday, charged with bringing the game into disrepute.

Mr Bond requested a personal hearing, to explain remarks he was alleged to have made to referee Ray Lewis, of Great Bookham, who considered the Carrow Road pitch was unfit to stage Norwich's home game against Stoke, on December 11.

Mr Bond was upset by the referee's decision but, said an FA spokesman, "Having regard to the circumstances relating to the incident, the committee decided to take no further action. The remarks were made within the privacy of a room and the committee did not regard it as a very serious offence."

Mr Bond, ordered to pay costs, said: "I am 100 per cent happy with the way it went. It was a fair hearing. I said something to the referee that I shouldn't have done. I was wrong and that's all there is to it."

Mr Bond is among a growing number of managers who believe that referees should consult them before responding to charges of bad weather. "Maybe the system will be changed at the end of the day. I don't want to say anything more about it at the moment," he added.

The Stoke game has been rearranged for this Saturday.

Yesterday's results and scorers

League Cup

Semi-final (first leg)

Queens Park Rangers v Aston Villa

Postponed

Third division

Sheff Wed (A) 1 Bury (H) 0

Leeds (A) 1 Chesterfield (H) 1

York (A) 1 Gillingham (H) 0

Brighton (A) 1 Wrexham (H) 0

Wrexham (A) 1 Wrexham (H) 0

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Fourth division

Nottm Forest (A) 2 Barnsley (H) 3

Milton Keynes (A) 1 Mansfield (H) 0

Sheff Wed (A) 1 Bury (H) 0

Leeds (A) 1 Chesterfield (H) 1

York (A) 1 Gillingham (H) 0

Brighton (A) 1 Wrexham (H) 0

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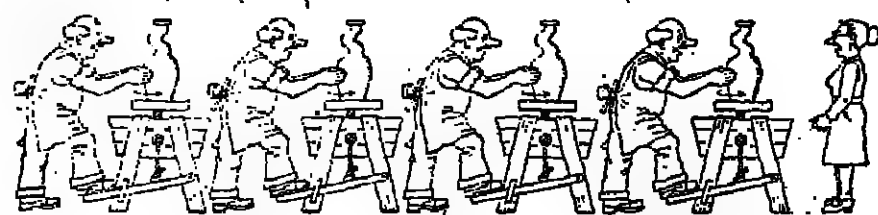
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a large living room, a large
dining room and a large garden



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INQUO'S NORM

over the corporate state
down to carve up the
economy there is a
at the feast, the consumer.
after all for him that all
ic activity exists; and it is
reignty over the alloca-
economic resources, in-
capital and labour, that
secured only by competi-
markets in which the price
nism is allowed to operate

eloquent of the intellec-
confusions of corporatism
should be thought that
eversion of the proper
of consumers can be cor-
by giving some nominal
ment of the consumer a
below the salt at the cor-
table. Corporatism is of
ence a conspiracy against
sumer and, therefore, a
feating conspiracy for
as a whole; and not even
essence of the ghost in the
real shape of Dr Michael
on the National Economic
gument Council as a dis-
co-conspirator can alter

ever, the Government
e TUC, with intermittent
pation by the Confedera-
of British Industry, at
t make the central deci-
of economic policy; and
tional Consumers Council
a chance to make its voice
After its proposal vesting
a nil norm in the next
of pay restraint no one
cuse it of fearing its fate
ich, nor for that matter of
"realism".
is this a proper expres-

AIN'S STORMY PATH TO DEMOCRACY

me who knew Spain well
ever have thought that
ansion from Franco's
rship to democracy would
or simple. It is true that
mory of the civil war
or the great majority of
citizens, as a powerful
nt against extreme or
ative political behaviour.
ue, too, that some of the
ing causes of the civil
have by now been
ited or greatly reduced
ortance: for instance
onomic backwardness of
untry, the cultural back-
ess of much of its popula-
the existence of a mass of
erished and desperate
s and landless labourers,
the intense hostility
in the Church and the
of the Left.
other perennial Spanish
as remain: the existence
ght and a Left which do
ust each other to accept
atic rules, the existence
ase regional nationalisms
virulence if anything
ed by forty years of
tarian centralist rule—
llingness of a minority to
to violence as a means of
self-expression, and at
some uncertainty about

the readiness of the armed
forces, after forty years of
a regime which drew its authority
from them, to accept a
genuinely neutral role in
Spanish politics.

To these must be added other
new factors born of the civil war
itself and its aftermath: the
existence of an anti-democratic
Right, small in numbers but
firmly entrenched in the power
structure and ready to defend its
privileges by almost any means;
the influence gained by the Com-
munist Party during the long
years of clandestine struggle, and
the almost paranoid reaction
which this provokes among some
of the Franco regime's suppor-
ters, conditioned as they are by
forty years of official warnings
that communism (coupled at
times with freemasonry) was the
inevitable and catastrophic alter-
native to the status quo; and the
discontent caused by a faltering
in Spain's economic progress,
which by ill luck coincides with
the end of the dictatorship.

All these considered, it is not
too surprising that, in spite of
the widespread conviction that a
democratic evolution is needed,
in spite of the evident determina-
tion of the King and his govern-
ment to bring about that evolu-
tion, in spite of the support they

that end, which depends essen-
tially on the real value of
national output, the best prices
policy is the one which encour-
ages the greatest efficiency in the
use of national resources, namely
once again prices freely deter-
mined by competitive markets.

So where does a nil norm for
pay fit into the strategy from
the consumer's point of view?
The answer is that it does not.
To be sure consumers are in
many cases also the workers and
producers who already are or
will become unemployed or bank-
rupt if labour costs are not
reduced in relation to the given
(by the IMF agreement) total
flow of spending in the economy.
But as consumers they still lose
from pay and price rigidity.

If there is to be a norm at all,
then the best norm from the
point of view of workers is a nil
norm (unless a negative norm
or a norm so flexible as not
to be a norm are to be con-
sidered). It will boost employ-
ment, output and living standards
more than a positive norm. But
the economic costs of any norm,
in frustrating the adjustment of
the labour market and therefore
of the economy to changing
patterns of demand at home and
abroad, almost certainly exceed
the benefits of lower unemploy-
ment, at least by the third year
of any incomes policy. The worst
of all worlds would be a high
positive norm, although this
would probably best suit the
political convenience of those
who will in practice decide,
namely ministers and national
trade union leaders.

are receiving from other West
European and Atlantic countries,
in spite even of the remarkable
loyalty and neutrality shown so
far by the armed forces, Spain
fourteen months after Franco's
death is still plagued by political
violence.

It is distressing that such
violence is still possible on a
considerable scale, but it is
encouraging to see that the
Government is now prepared to
act against violent extremists of
the Right as well as of the Left,
and that the democratic opposi-
tion now credits the Government
with genuinely democratic and
peaceful intentions, even to the
point of being prepared to make
a joint appeal with it to halt the
violence. It is even encouraging
in a way to see that some of the
authors of violence are not even
Spaniards, since it suggests the
extreme Right is so weak that it
has had to summon assistance
from the more promising politi-
cal seedbeds of Latin America.

But certainly the last thing
Spain needs or wants is to
become again the battleground
of opposing international ideol-
ogies, as it was in the 1930s.
Spaniards have enough problems
of their own to solve without
that.

ANOMALY WORTH KEEPING

a near thing that the City
did not absorb the
London County Council
1890s. A Royal Commis-
sioner reported it, but the
City kept on the idea. There
have been a certain
logic in having County
ultr on to Guildhall, and
Goodwin in a lace choker
stage-coach, but the
it passed. Now it is the
hat seeks to absorb the
being concerned both to
up an administrative
ly and to lay hands on the
se wealth of the City's
cial ratepayers.
City is without dispute an
y in the pattern of
l local government. It is
an unfashionable panoply
rmen and ceremonies, a
police force with a mile-
atch, and a means of
g a Lord Mayor whose
approximation to demo-
process can hardly be
led outside the trade
movement. Further, it still
s ratepayers who do not
thin its boundaries to vote
ons on a property quali-
t. Its resources, both in
te holdings and in ratable
e a natural object of
speculation for a GLC
stration beset by enforced
g cuts and a secular
e of the rate base in Inner

changed. The 1960 Royal Com-
mission which fundamentally re-
modelled the administration of
London strongly recommended
that it should not be touched,
principally because the tradi-
tional aspects of its activities
made such a stimulating spec-
tacle. The spectacle would per-
haps not be much diminished if
less actual power went along
with the turtle soup. There is
certainly room for change—
particularly, perhaps, in the
separate status of the City Police
—but essentially the government
of the City is anomalous because
the City itself is an anomaly.
There is nothing else like it in
Britain. Only about 5,000 people
live in it, but nearly half a
million work there. In a place
that is so overwhelmingly one for
doing business in rather than for
dwelling in, the arguments
against property qualifications
for voting carry less force than
usual.

But the GLC is not so much
concerned that the City should
be run more for the benefit of
the 5,000. It has the more
numerous residents of South-
wark and Tower Hamlets in
mind. Certainly if the antiquated
palaver of the City obstructed
the fair distribution of London's
wealth, it would be hard to
defend. But the evidence does
not indicate that it does. It is
true that the City rate call is
relatively low. It is argued that
if it were as high as it is in

neighbouring boroughs, then
GLC council rents could be
frozen for a year, or London
Transport's next fare increase
halved (a depressing reminder
of GLC priorities when it has
money to spend). It is part of
the dilemma of Tower Hamlets
that its ratable value is so low
that the rate call is to be for-
biddingly high if it is to provide
its services. The City's rate call
is lower because ratable values
are gigantic. It raises, in fact,
seven times as much as it needs
for its own purposes, and con-
tributes the rest, by agreement,
to local government in the rest
of London.

These contributions have in-
creased from £31m in 1972-73
to £139m this year: in consequence
rates have doubled or even
quadrupled in the last three
years on many commercial prop-
erties. Today a firm can pay
twice as much as one in a com-
parable property across the
street in Islington. It is possible
that the City could contribute
more; likely that it will find
itself doing so. Sometime,
obviously, a point might be
reached where the expense
would begin to damage the City's
prosperity and its role as an
international financial centre,
which benefits London in many
ways apart from rate realloca-
tions. If the GLC took over it
would no doubt make sure the
City contributed its share, but
it might be less sensitive to the
danger of squeezing too tight.

European contribution

From Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for West
Lothian (Labour)
Sir, David Wood suggests (January
10) that John Prescott, MP, would
not touch the EEC with the proverb-
ial barge-pole.

The reality is that even those
of us who have a definite commit-
ment in favour of the concept of
the European Community cannot
deny that Mr Prescott has made a
constructive and active, if critical,
contribution to the work of the
European Parliament. It follows,
not at all, that the election of
Mr Prescott should be taken as a
piece of evidence of British cool-
ness to the EEC.
Yours, etc.,
TAM DALYELL,
House of Commons.
January 11.

Creating too much money

From Mr Peter Hordern, MP for
Harlem and Cranley (Conservative)
Sir, Nobody is better fitted than
Reginald Maudling (letters, Janu-
ary 22) to put the case for those who
believe that incomes policy is the
only effective way of controlling
inflation. Nobody has held that view
with greater consistency or with
more humanity.

He knows that his views on
monetary matters are not shared by
some of his Conservative colleagues
in the House today. When he was
Chancellor 14 years ago, matters
were very different. I do not think
he ever mentioned monetary policy
in his Budget speeches.

Indeed there was no real measure
of money until the IMF imposed
monetary discipline on the Labour
Government in the late 60s. But
from that date to this, some of us
have held the view consistently that,
if the Government creates too much
money, inflation is certain to
follow. We argued this from the
evidence which has since been con-
firmed.

We were not concerned only with
inflation. Excessive money created
by Governments to finance swollen
public sector deficits has in the end
brought higher unemployment,
higher interest rates, and lower
growth than would otherwise have
been the case. And I hasten to say
that this is true of both Govern-
ments. In my view the evidence of
the consequences of making too
much money available is irrefutable.

I readily concede that the jargon
of monetarism, with its constant
references to M1, M3 and DCE,
unfortunately gives the impression
of being too concerned with some
form of higher algebra rather than
the human problems of inflation.
But to say, as Reginald Maudling
does, that our problems are really
described as economic, are really
political, or even moral, as a
reason for not pursuing monetary
policy, seems to me to discard
altogether a sure and tested method
of dealing with inflation.

How can it be either good
political or moral sense to create
too much money, and then talk with
the unions about full employment
from a position of total weakness?
I see nothing immoral in pursuing
a monetary policy which, by secur-
ing low interest rates, will in the
end create more jobs and contain
inflation.

That, at any rate, is the course
successfully pursued in the United
States and West Germany. Tories
traditionally do not care much for
philosophy, and monetarism is
basically a philosophy. But the
fact that monetarism should be
in the great tradition of Tory
pragmatism; it actually works.

I think, too, that to rely al-
together on trade unions to control
inflation, however effective that may
be, is to enhance their power. That
is what the Labour Party, in
business to do. But I do not think
a Conservative Government would
do that job as well as a Labour
Government, nor do I think that is
what the majority of the people
look to the Conservatives to do.
They want a government which
national interest, and they would
have reason to despair if they felt
we had nothing more to offer than
to ask the unions for moderation.

Finally, I must say that what was
debated many years ago seems to
me now much more certain. For
Kensington led us into a dead end.
Not just to inflation and stagnation,
but to a massive increase in the
share of our national product taken
by the state. What was 42 per cent
16 years ago is now nearly 60 per
cent, and growing. This may be what
Socialists wanted, but can it be right
for Conservatives?

Yours faithfully,
PETER HORDERN,
House of Commons.
January 24.

The Rhodesia talks

From Mr Richard Blaustein and Mr
Martin Marriott

Sir, Your editorial today (January
25) on Rhodesia seems to conclude
that Britain, having offered help
and the front line president has
refused, can now sit back and is well
out of it. We wish to argue through
your columns for a greater effort
and a wider commitment.

Unless a settlement is achieved
in Rhodesia, there will be an escalat-
ing race war there, which will
rapidly spread through Southern
Africa causing bloodshed and chaos,
and will probably leave in its wake
black dictatorial governments owing
heavy debts to the communists.
The danger and the front line president
realise this danger, America and
Europe appear not to. Britain with
its experience of Africa and its
influence in Nam, the EEC and the
Commonwealth has a role to play in
driving the message home.

First action is required to get the
negotiations going again. It must
be made clear that the objective
is not to hand over the country to
black extremists but to create a
multi-racial society with equal
rights for all. Surely this is what
the people of Rhodesia want, and
if the issue is put clearly to them
and an effort must be made to do
this to overcome the effect of
existing propaganda and intimidat-
ion.

Dr Kissinger pushed Smith to the
negotiating table by finding and
using the common will of America,
Britain, Vorster and the front line
presidents. Britain must carry on
where he left off. To do so we must
persuade those involved that a
strong, full back position is re-
quired. A diplomatic offensive is
needed to convince the United
States, our EEC partners, South
Africa and the front line presidents
to agree mutually with us to im-
pose on Rhodesia, through military
intervention if need be, a formula
allowing the Rhodesian people to
choose a new government, if nego-
tiations are not continued and com-
pleted within a time limit. No doubt
there are enormous difficulties to
be faced in working out the details
of such a scheme, but it must be
worth a try. The alternative, as Mr
Vorster has said, is too ghastly to
contemplate.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BLAUSTEIN,
MARTIN MARRIOTT,
The Bow Group,
240 High Holborn, WC1.
January 25.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Worker directors in industry

From the President of the Engi-
neering Employers' Federation

Sir, The publication, at long last,
of the already familiar Bullock Report
will give the opportunity to debate
the whole subject of industrial
democracy—which, regrettably, is
not a feature of the report I am
concerned that we should now set
aside political motivations and base
this debate on real and sympathetic
understanding of industry. I appeal,
therefore, to all who feel moved to
contribute to remember that:

1. The committee, through its
terms of reference, was not allowed
to consider whether worker direc-
tors are desirable.

2. The signatories to the majority
have never served on boards of
directors. The report is the work
of some academics and part
of the TUC; they do not represent
any employers; and several promi-
nent trade unionists have already
stated their disagreement.

3. Comparisons between Britain
and Germany are not valid
unless the fundamental differences
between them are clearly under-
stood; for instance codetermination
in Germany has been evolving for
50 years and there are 16 industry
based unions in Germany compared
with 488 craft unions in the United
Kingdom.

4. Far from improving the per-
formance of industry or the lot of
those who work in it, the huge
volume of employment, and industrial
legislation passed in recent
years has merely diverted resources
from productive work. More legisla-
tion, introduced without the agree-
ment of both sides, will worsen
matters.

5. Many companies, and most
successful ones, already operate
participation schemes as a natural
element of good management.

6. There is little evidence that the
nation wants to see a further great
extension of union power.

If the Bullock Report stimulates
a calm and constructive debate it
will do no harm. If the debate leads
to more participation and better
understanding within companies it
will do considerable good. But if
the report is rashly translated into
law its fate will no doubt follow
that of other unwise legislation
such as the Industrial Relations Act.

Is that the kind of governing we
wish to perpetuate?
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ASTLEY WHITALL, President,
Engineering Employers' Federation,
Broadway House,
Tottenham Court Road, W1P.
January 25.

From Mr Mike Jennings
Sir, Whilst I am not strictly against
the Bullock Report on Industrial
Democracy, I would like to make
the point that this system was
tested in Norway in 1962. Within
two years they found that the sys-
tem of employee participation at the
boardroom level was useless. Ex-
periments showed that the board

Canterbury and Rome

From Mr Maurice Chandler
Sir, Your leading article "Can-
terbury and Rome" (January 20)
is most welcome, particularly your
suggestion that "a sacramental inter-
communion between Anglicans and
Roman Catholics, congregations" would
be a desirable development.

At a press conference to launch
the Report on the Agreed State-
ment on Anglicanism, the Anglican
Bishop of Oxford, Ferns and
Leighlin is reported to have said
that he would now like to see
official approval for "a degree of
sacramental sharing" between
the two Churches and he later
inquired: "Has the time arrived
for initiating officially a degree of
greater communion?"

As one who has experienced
Roman Catholic hospitality and the
consequent reception of Holy Com-
munion, in countries as far afield
as Western Europe, the Pacific and
Africa, I would welcome such a
development.

The Church of England could
make such provision. Apart from
other considerations, the provisions
of Canon B15 would undoubtedly
allow this. Similar provisions
obtain in most other provinces of
the Anglican Communion.

Would it be possible for the
Roman Catholic hierarchy to
consecrate the practice of
already developing on the occa-
sion of a nuptial mass celebrated at
an Anglican/Roman Catholic mar-
riage, along the lines generally pro-
vided for in the Anglican Canon
B15?

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE CHANDLER,
Member, Standing Committee,
General Synod,
1 Lower Gardens,
Prince Consort Road, SW7.
January 21.

From the Right Reverend T. S.
Garrett
Sir, As a former diocesan bishop in
the Church of South India, I must
venture to take your Religious

Crime and punishment

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, Will you allow me to reply to
Mr Duckworth's letter (January 11),
because he raises important issues,
and because the "fallacy" which he
imputes to me is not as simple as
he seems to think.

The public, he says, is entitled
to consider. Of course, that is
common ground between us. More
should be done for those who have
suffered from theft or assault. But
imprisoning the offender does not
prevent the offender for a time from re-
offending. But in its present form
it makes it more difficult for him
to avoid re-offending after release;
it allows him to learn criminal
techniques, while making it harder
to obtain legitimate employment;
it breaks up families. Is it surpris-
ing that every time a man is sent
back to prison, his chances of
returning there are increased?
Most people in prison have been
there before.

So Mr Duckworth's assertion that
crime is optional needs qualifica-
tion. People can choose, but they

of directors were too far removed
from the workers for them to be
aware of any difference.

The Norwegians decided that
worker participation should begin
from the shop floor level, so they
set up autonomous work groups
which are groups of workers who
are given a production schedule,
and the rest is left to them to plan
themselves. By this method the
workers can vary their job, and they
get more involved with the job, and
more satisfaction from the job. Ex-
periments with autonomous work
groups have been hugely successful
in Norway where a large number
of firms practise this form of worker
participation.

I suggest that autonomous work
groups be set up in Britain instead
of employee-directors. The only
benefit of worker participation at
the boardroom level is to the unions
themselves, and not their members,
because it gives the unions more
power.

Yours faithfully,
MIKE JENNINGS,
Bath University,
January 23.

From Mr A. D. Phillips
Sir, It seems entirely apt that the
Bullock Committee of Inquiry into
Industrial Democracy, sitting in an
atmosphere of total disagreement,
non-cooperation and non-communi-
cation, with one side completely
dominant, failing to respect or even
consider the point of view of the
other, should give birth to a report
which proposes boardroom repre-
sentation exactly analogous to the
composition of the committee itself.
With similar results?

I am, yours faithfully,
A. D. PHILLIPS,
18 Parish Chyll Drive,
Ilkley,
West Yorkshire,
January 24.

From Mr Robin Skelton
Sir, Having worked as Chairman of
the Law Society's working party
considering the reference to the
Bullock Committee for the past two
years and in the light of that com-
mittee's terms of reference, I am
not surprised that its recom-
mendations are controversial and that
there should be minority views.

May I, as one who is not involved
directly but who advises industry,
make a plea that common sense
should prevail and that time should
be given for careful thought on all
the many legal and other facets of
the recommendations.

The regret to read that the CBI and
others are about to take up
entrenched positions. They should
think again and "cool it" in the
interests of all of us. Surely the
country's economic and financial
future comes before sectional
interests, as "united we stand,
divided we fall".

Yours, etc.,
ROBIN J. SKELTON,
Ship Canal House,
King Street,
Manchester,
January 25.

Affairs Correspondent, Clifford
Langley, to ask for describing the
order of that Church and of the
Church of North India as "a
wretched down kind of episcopacy"
(January 24). Surely Rome as much
as any of the Churches of the
reformation would nowadays agree
that we enrich rather than dilute
episcopacy by making it less
authoritarian and more subject to
synodical and consiliar consultation.
Whatever hierarchical authority may
have come as a result of varied
historical circumstances, to be
vested in pope, archbishop or
bishop, the concept of bishop-in-
council has a claim to be both the
most primitive and the most viable
for the future.

I hesitate to differ from my
friend, the Bishop of Norwich, but
would suggest that, in his comments
on the Roman-Anglican Agreed
Statement on Anglicanism in the
Church, he is thinking too much of
the image which Rome has pre-
sented to the world in the past and
not enough of Rome, including the
Papacy, in Vatican II.
Towards new patterns and new
modes of thought, The Agreed
Statement may well prove to be
more important for what it does
not say, ie, for traditional stances
which it does not take, than for
what it actually says, which, as in
the case of the Ten Propositions,
must be regarded only as an opening
gambit of dialogue.

If we are all similarly prepared,
as we should be, to be "in move-
ment" rather than to take up
entrenched positions, then for any
reason why overtures towards unity
on the part of the Churches involved
should not continue in more than
one direction?

Yours sincerely,
T. S. GARRETT,
Assistant Bishop,
The Diocese of Leicester,
The Rectory,
Hallaton,
Market Harborough,
Leicestershire,
January 24.

are subject to powerful pressures,
frustrations, temptations, and many
(admittedly not all) of those sent
to prison come from a section of
the population that is educationally
and economically ill-equipped to
resist them. If they yield, they
should not be condoned, because
standards must be upheld: that is
more common ground. I agree that
some action should be taken.
But it is a basic principle of
justice that punishment should not
be greater than necessary. Non-
custodial sentences, themselves a
deprivation of liberty, generally
protect the public as well as prison
or better.

Finally, if Mr Duckworth has
evidence that six-month sentences
are any more effective than three-
month ones, I hope he will tell me;
and if he knows of a boarding school
where children are locked up with-
out sanitation for 16 or more hours
a day, and forbidden to write letters
describing the conditions, I hope he
will tell Mrs Shirley Williams.
Yours sincerely,
MARTIN WRIGHT, Director,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
125 Kensington Park Road, SE11.
January 15.

Civil Service dispersal

From Dr Peter B. Baker
Sir, Lord Peart is reported today
(January 22) as saying that the dis-
persal arrangements involve "not
moving 30,000 civil servants but
30,000 jobs". The Laboratory of the
Government Chemist is due to
move to Cumbria in the early 1980s
under this plan.

The Laboratory employs over 400
people, many of whom are highly
trained and experienced analytical
chemists. There is no way that these
skilled persons could be recruited
locally in Cumbria. The Laboratory
has always recruited nationally and
no doubt will continue to do so.

The concept of dispersal, at least
in the case of this Laboratory, is
totally misconceived. Incidentally
the staff of the Laboratory are
opposed to this move, the decision
for which was taken entirely without
consultation.

Yours faithfully,
PETER B. BAKER,
Royal Institute of Chemistry,
30 Russell Square, WC1.
January 22.

The sale of Mentmore

From Mr Marcus Binney
Sir, The announcement that Ment-
more and its collections are to be
sold by auction provides yet
another example of what a funda-
mentally undemocratic country
Britain remains. Here is one of
Europe's greatest treasure houses,
mostly of a British Prime Minister,
which virtually nobody in this
country has ever seen. Now we hear
the sudden news that it is to be
written off and broken up without
a thought ever being given to allow-
ing the public to go to see and to
judge for itself what they may never
see again, to have invoked the
goodwill and energies of bodies
such as the British Tourist
Authority, the Regional Tourist
Board, local authorities, tour
operators, travel agents, the AA,
the RAC and the numerous other
bodies with a stake in the growth
of tourism? In fact no attempt at
such a cooperative scheme has been
made. The National Trust, the
obvious recipient for Mentmore,
has not even been formally consulted;
not has the new town of Milton
Keynes, though Mentmore is only
10 miles from its boundary.

It is the Government's stated aim
to make the national heritage more
accessible to the public through
capital transfer tax and the intend-
ed wealth tax. The decision over
Mentmore, however, reluctant
taken, betrays this aim. SAYE
therefore calls upon the Govern-
ment to negotiate a reprieve of one
year—jubilee Year—and to allow
the public at large to go to Ment-
more and decide for themselves
and to give all those who decide
it is worth saving an opportunity
to do so. Doubtless numerous tech-
nical objections can be raised to
such a scheme, whether by the
Treasury, the Estate Duty Office,
the Inland Revenue or the Depart-
ment of the Environment. In the
interests of democracy they should
be overcome.

Yours faithfully,
MARCUS BINNEY,
Chairman of the Estate Duty Office,
SAVE Britain's Heritage,
3 Park Square West, NW1.
January 22.

The new 'Express'
From the Managing Director,
Beaverbrook Newspapers
Sir, We are glad to have the good
wishes of your rather jaundiced
columnist PHS (January 25). But he
sounds sceptical about the appeal
of Howard Hughes to young readers.
The view of our circulation manager
is much closer to the bookstalls.
Reporting that the Daily Express
is selling very well, he says of the
Howard Hughes story that younger
readers are showing a particularly
keen interest. In fact they made up
a large part of 600,000 new readers
on Monday.
And I am glad to tell your sceptic
that market researchers, on a first
snap poll, find 27 per cent of first
day readers more likely to buy the
new style Daily Express against only
4 per cent less likely to buy.
Perhaps PHS, who witnessed the
eclipse of the Mirror's Sun, has not
yet recovered full use of his vision.
Yours truly,
CHARLES WINTOUR,
Managing Director, Beaverbrook
Newspapers Limited,
121 Fleet Street, EC4.
January 25.

Temple Bar

From Mr W. Hollis

Sir, There has been correspondence
in your columns on financing the
removal back to London of Temple
Bar. Who financed its removal to
Potters Bar (Letters, The Times,
January 12)?

The last time I passed it, it was
mouldering at the junction of Bury
Green Road and Theobalds Lane in
Cheshunt—some miles from Potters
Bar.

Yours bewilderedly,
W. HOLLIS,
2 Bell Lane,
Boxbourne,
Hertfordshire,
January 14.

Why April 5?
From Mr D. F. Pow

Sir, Can any of your readers explain
why the income tax year ends on
April 5 each year instead of at the
end of a month.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID F. POW,
Bryony Cottage,
Sty Green,
Hollyport,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire,
January 21.

active practices
In E. W. Harper
action of the bread delivery
ses many questions. Not the
these is that of restrictive
s. Had the companies
or distributing bread deter-
a common pricing policy
uld have made a registrable
nt. The Restrictive Trade
s Court would almost cer-
ainly have been asked to make
an agreement of fair trading
e Office of Fair Trading
to have been against the
nt.
d the companies have per-
in their action they and
res

g banks drop base rates 1 pc as first step road to cheaper loans

Whitmore Correspondent

For banks took the first step on the road to significantly cheaper rates by announcing a 13 per cent cut in their base lending rates to 13 per cent.

The cut in base rates is a cut in borrowing rates of 15 to 14 per cent, for most personal loans it will mean a 1 per cent cut in the rates charged, bringing the overdraft costs down 19 per cent to a band per cent.

ing well, the banks' in lending rates only the first of a cut over the coming is the level of interest general continues to sibly with a further he Bank of England's lending rate this Fri-

ere is no sign that the cut in bank lending is any scope of short- for the home buyer or the extent that it the pressure for an increase in mortgage

Mr. Griggs, secretary of the Building Societies, described yesterday by the banks as in general terms.

But he stressed that present building society rates had not been lifted fully in line with the general rise in interest rates last autumn, with results already seen in the drastic fall in the amounts of new money invested in building societies during November and December.

Mr. Griggs added that, while he believed the further decline in the general level of interest rates would leave the building societies looking extremely competitive investment vehicles by late spring, the interim period was still a matter of concern. The inflow of funds during January, though well up on the previous two months, was still disappointing.

One of the key figures in determining any switch of funds away from the banks to the building societies is likely to be the interest rate offered by the banks on three-month deposits of over £10,000.

Recently, this has been appreciably above the building societies' grossed up rate of return of 12 per cent—7.8 per cent net; but it now seems likely to drift down to around the same level.

On deposits of less than £10,000 the clearing banks have dropped their deposit rates by 14 per cent to 9½ per cent.

But though this represents a

BR Pension Funds bid for Standard Trust

By Adrienne Glosens

British Rail Pension Funds yesterday announced that they wished to enter into discussions with the board of the medium-sized investment trust, Standard Trust, with a view to making cash offers for the shares. The move, which follows some weeks of discussions between the advisers on each side, sent Standard Trust's shares up by 9½p to 124½p.

The price which British Rail Pension Funds are prepared to pay for the ordinary shares is to be related to the net asset value of Standard Trust's shares at the date at which the offer becomes unconditional. The Pension Funds envisage offering 95 per cent of the net asset value at that date, after the deduction of the nominal value of preference and debenture capital and of all liabilities including contingent liabilities to taxation on capital gains and to the surrender of investment currency on the realization of investments. At end December prices it is estimated that the offer would have been worth 130p a share.

Any decision to proceed with this offer is recommended by the board of Standard Trust, and to the composition and quality of Standard's portfolio being satisfactory to the BR Pension Funds. The board of Standard Trust is meeting today, and is expected to meet again next week to advise shareholders not to sell until the terms have been improved.

The Pension Funds' decision to approach Standard Trust with a view to making a bid has to be seen in the context of overall funds now worth some £450m, and an annual cash flow of some £150m. In buying an investment trust, the Pension Funds will be able to satisfy their equity requirements without the problems of dealing in large sums through the market, and Standard, a spokesman for the funds, said last night, fits well in terms of size, gearing and—in so far as it is known—the spread of its portfolio.

Moves by pension funds to acquire investment trusts have been widely foreshadowed over the past year, as the discount at which trust prices stood to their underlying assets widened to reflect the disengagement of most investors with their performance.

In addition, the Pension Funds propose to offer 67p in cash for each £1 nominal of preference capital, and to pay 94p for each £1 nominal of the 44 per cent debenture stock 1978-80; 81p for each £1 of the 34 per cent debenture stock 1978-82; 82p for each £1 of the 44 per cent debenture stock 1980-83; and 79p nominal for each £1 of the 51 per cent debenture stock 1983-88.

The prices to be offered for the preference stock have been reached by extrapolation from prices raised in the gilt-edged market, and represent an increase of 30, 71, 56 and 74 per cent respectively.

Financial Editor, page 17

Survey's lukewarm verdict on eve of Bullock report. Only seven out of 100 on shopfloor give priority to worker directors

By Maurice Corina Industrial Editor

An employee attitudes survey prepared for 30 large companies shows that only seven out of every 100 workers rate worker directors as one of the four most important things for them to achieve.

The research findings indicate the workers' priorities as better incentives, more information from the top on what is happening, better chances for promotion and improved pay, and a bigger say in how their work is planned and organized.

The Opinion Research Centre, which conducted the survey, has supplied some of its findings to Lord Bullock's committee on industrial democracy, whose majority and minority reports on worker representation on boards will be published later today.

At the most, according to the fieldwork, only 17 per cent of workers feel they thoroughly understand the company's business, and many of the phrases most often used in the participation debate—industrial democracy, worker participation and worker directors.

A majority, however, consider a supervisory board with worker representatives "a good idea", but there was little real understanding of what it meant or involved. At best, there was lukewarm enthusiasm for worker directors.

They decisively rejected the idea that supervisory boards should have 50 per cent worker representation. Only 15 per cent endorsed the views of the Trades Union Congress.

Firmly rejected is the view that worker directors should be appointed via trade union machinery. If there are to be such directors, the workers opt decisively for election from within the organization and by the workforce as a whole.

Little support could be found for the idea that worker directors should be outside union officials. A majority believe that worker directors appointed by unions would pay most attention to the needs of union members and not all workers equally.

However, workers do want a bigger say in a number of decision making areas, particularly those of direct relevance to themselves. About half want a greater say in running things in their organizations.

They feel particularly strongly that they should have more say on wages, holidays, welfare facilities, pensions, productivity matters, disputes procedures, planning of work, and factory closures and redundancies.

One in three workers feel they do not get a fair share of the cake they help to provide, and just under a third think they are not well paid. Not many workers fancy themselves at doing, or helping to do, the managing director's job. They feel employers are good in providing information on holidays, hours, working conditions and pensions, but less good on supplying profit and loss information, details of future redundancies, the reasons behind big corporate decisions, sales trends and investment decisions.

Most workers do not wish particularly to have more information about overseas activities, mergers and takeovers, exports and market shares, but they do want to know the reasons behind such matters.

Although there is no great enthusiasm for supervisory boards including workers, there is majority support, some 52 per cent. Even among active union members, only 23 per cent opt for half or majority worker representation, and only 10 per cent of all workers questioned are in favour of outside union officials on their organization's board.

One in two doubt whether union officials can effectively represent workers in negotiations if they become worker directors. Some 71 per cent would far rather that they be left to work out things with their employer. The figure was 69 per cent for union members.

Malcolm Brown writes: Lord Robens, chairman of the Engineering Industries Council, yesterday attacked the Bullock report and called on the Government to start from scratch again. The appointment of the committee was premature, its terms of reference unsatisfactory and unwise, and the findings of the majority wholly unacceptable, he said.

The subject was of immense complexity and incalculable importance, Lord Robens added. But at present there was no agreement within the country, and certainly not within the trade union movement, on what needed to be achieved, and how.

CEGB offer of limited orders over five years

By Roger Welbyve Energy Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board is prepared to order two or three 650 megawatt power stations generating sets a year for a five-year period from the autumn of 1979 as its contribution to a programme to help Britain's hard-pressed power generation industry, Sir Arthur Hawkins, chairman of the board, said yesterday.

Conditional agreement by the board to a steady ordering programme is seen within government circles as the first sign that the CEGB is softening its opposition to the early ordering of a coal fired power station at Drax in Yorkshire without a state subsidy.

But Sir Arthur said he was still insisting that the CEGB should receive compensation for the advance ordering of any power stations before 1979, when the steady ordering programme would begin.

Sir Arthur, who was commenting on the Central Policy Review Staff Report on the industry, said the board supported this central conclusion that mergers in the power generation industry should be a condition of assistance. He added that the CEGB had a number of general reservations on the report which criticised the state company's relationships with its customers.

There are also a number of other conditions and assurances that Sir Arthur wants before the board will agree to a steady ordering programme. It would expect to undertake a limited ordering programme only when a decision on the next generation of nuclear power stations had been taken.

The board would also need to be assured that the rationalized industry would be "financially viable so as to be able to build plants to time, to price and to performance specified".

He added that the steady five-year programme would not entail a build up of overcapacity by 1990 on the latest forecasts of demand. But if electricity demand was below forecast and associated with a growth of 1.75 per cent per annum in gross domestic product, the entire programme would be surplus to requirements and lead to increases in the price of electricity to the consumer.

The board was prepared to take the risk on low growth and "over-planning" as its contribution to maintaining a viable manufacturing industry in this country, he said.

Sir Arthur said the CEGB supported the CPRS suggestion of assistance for manufacturers in the export field but was opposed to putting money into the development of a prototype 1300 MW high speed turbine generator.

Carter to step up rationing programme

By Frank Vogel

Mr. Carter has changed his mind on his two-year economic programme. He has decided to increase its scope and give companies a greater role in the rationing of a larger industrial tax credit.

The current temporary 10 per cent investment tax credit, now to be raised to 12 per cent for those companies that wish to take this benefit, rather than the payroll tax credit, is not due to expire until 1980.

Businessmen widely criticized the original rationing programme for not doing enough to stimulate investment. The revision seeks to secure broad business support.

Trade unions also criticized the original plan, stating that \$8,000m to \$11,000m of increased employment programme spending was insufficient.

Mr. Carter said that it had been decided that at least \$11,000m would be spent on employment programmes besides the substantial sums for this purpose in the current Budget.

The programme also included over \$2,000m in permanent income and corporate tax cuts for the current fiscal year and over \$6,000m of cuts in fiscal 1978.

Both of these totals are slightly larger than those outlined in the original rationing programme earlier this month.

Eagle Star holds key to Guinness bid

By Ronald Pullen

Arthur Guinness's takeover struggle for White Child & Beney could turn on a sixpence, with Eagle Star Insurance holding a potentially crucial 3 per cent stake in White Child.

With Guinness controlling just over 45 per cent of White Child—and again buying in the market yesterday—and the Beney family interests, implacably opposed to the brewery group, holding another 40 per cent of the equity, it is critical that Guinness secure the allegiance of at least half of this 15 per cent floating shareholder vote.

Apart from Eagle Star, there are no other substantial institutional shareholders in White Child with the remaining 12 per cent or so of equity owned among some 550 shareholders.

Meanwhile, the terms of the Guinness offer, worth 65p a White Child share, seem to be stimulating a certain amount of selling, though continued purchases yesterday by merchant bankers Samuel Montagu on Guinness's behalf pushed White Child shares 3p higher to 66p.

There was no indication from Eagle Star yesterday on the way it would vote at next month's extraordinary general meeting of White Child to authorize the issue of 2.4 million shares to the National Enterprise Board.

Nevertheless, it is unlikely that any investing institution would be happy to see the NEB frustrated in its market mechanism, as it looks to be doing with its involvement.

As a result of yesterday's purchases, which take its shareholding up to 45.48 per cent, Guinness has now acquired more than 2 per cent of White Child since this time last year.

This means that the offer is now subject to Rule 34 of the City Code on Takeovers (whereby a company with 30 to 50 per cent of a company can only raise its stake by 2 per cent a year).

In accordance with this rule, Guinness announced last night that the offer is only conditional on acceptances being received for more than 50 per cent of the issued capital of White Child and no reference to the Monopolies Commission.

Financial Editor, page 19

Possession order for Massey Ferguson

By R. W. Shakespeare

All car production was stopped at Ford's assembly plant at Halewood on Merseyside yesterday with nearly 5,000 workers on strike and another 4,500 laid off. And British Leyland gave warning of three plants that there would be thousands of lay-offs before the end of this week if a strike by drivers in the Midlands continued.

At Halewood only the transmissions plant, which also supplies the Daimler assembly area, was still working.

Shop stewards in the body plant called the strike because they claimed that the Ford management had blatantly refused to implement agreements made between the company and shop floor representatives.

Management and union officials will stand by today for peace talks. Mr. Eric Cooper, body shop convenor, said last night: "It is virtually certain we will meet, but it is too early to say whether this will lead to an immediate settlement."

In the Midlands 270 drivers are on strike from a contracting firm James Car Deliveries. Their pickets are preventing completed vehicles leaving Leyland plants at Solihull, Leambridge (Birmingham) and Coventry.

A spokesman said, to serve the possession order on all the 379 men.

Mr. Jayne agreed that the case bore "some similarity" to one in 1975 when, after a pay strike, had dragged on five weeks, the company took legal action against pickets who were alleged to have occupied the administration block and prevented entry to the plant.

A judge on that occasion granted a possession order, but the pickets voluntarily withdrew.

Production at the Banner Lane factory has been at a standstill for five weeks through a strike by 1,150 men, making 4,500 others idle. The strike is over a piece-work dispute affecting 155 assembly workers who fit cabs to tractors.

The company complains that pickets have in effect "occupied" the plant by closing the main gates at the Banner Lane entrance, and obstructing access by management and office staff.

Mr. Phil Pooley, a Midlands official of the Union of Engineering Workers, said of the High Court decision: "I feel sure that the men's reaction will be to give up whatever is considered illegal."

He believed stewards and strikers were meeting tomorrow to discuss the court action.

Ford and Leyland output hit

By R. W. Shakespeare

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Shell and Texaco agree to joint participation in N Sea

By Roger Welbyve

Texaco does not yet have a commercial oil discovery, although it is expected that development plans for its Tartan discovery between the Piper and Claymore fields will be announced. It will then be subject to the participation pact.

Mobil will be required to make only 45.5 per cent of its oil available to BNOC because the British Gas Corporation has a 10 per cent stake in the Beryl field.

Amerasia Exploration and Texas Eastern, each with a 20 per cent stake in Beryl, have also agreed to participation

Multi-million pound ship charter tussle

From Our Correspondent Hongkong, Jan 25

Court action in New York has revealed a multi-million pound controversy about tanker chartering which involves the Indonesian Government, Burmah Oil and Mr. Bruce Rappaport, a Swiss charterer.

The Hongkong weekly, Far Eastern Economic Review, has published a detailed story of the controversy, in which a shipbuilding company in Kiel confirms that it is in litigation with Mr. Rappaport over a 135,000-ton tanker it has built for him.

Also involved is Sanko Steamship, the big Japanese company, which has been attempting to recover the equivalent of almost £2m which, it alleges, is owed it by a company controlled by Mr. Rappaport.

The biggest single action, however, involves a suit by the Rappaport-controlled Martipico Compania Naviera, aimed at realizing some of the \$1,000m (about £600m) worth of promissory notes signed by Lieutenant General Ibnu Sutowo, former head of the Pertamina State Oil Corporation in Indonesia.

The substance of many charges in this affair concerns General Sutowo's business relationship with Mr. Rappaport over the past few years.

The Indonesian Government has engaged the services of a leading international public relations company to present its case.

Although General Sutowo is now discredited in Indonesia, the Government must take some retrospective responsibility for his actions.

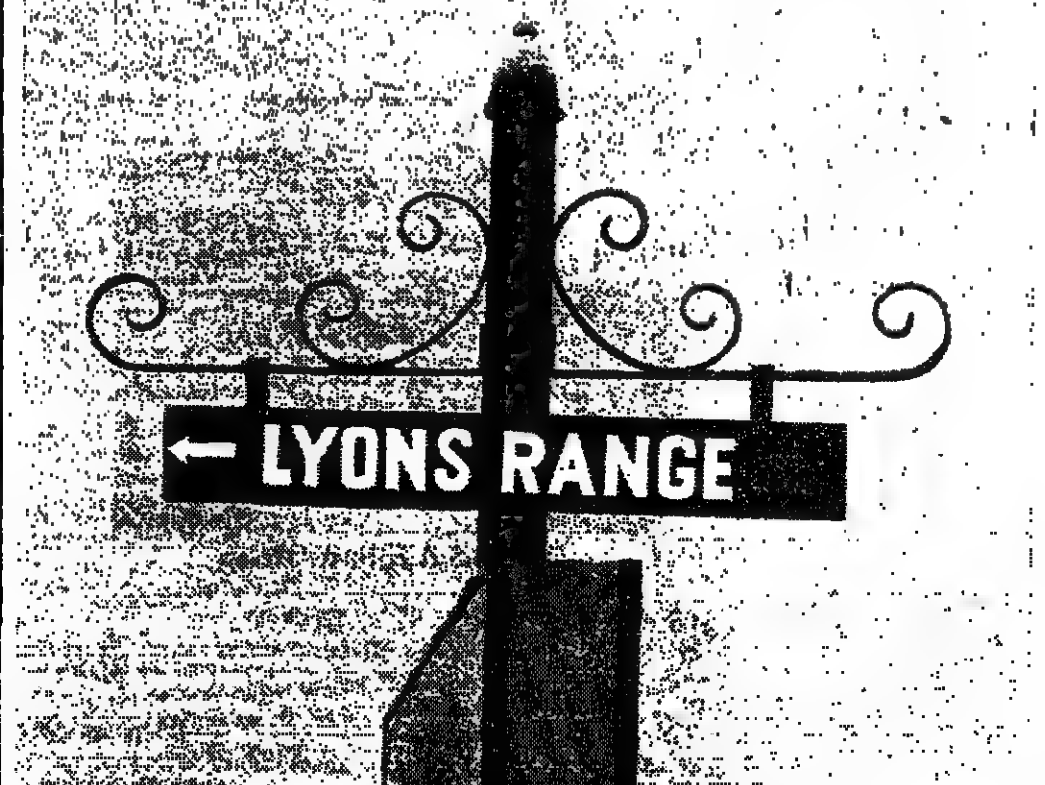
Attempts to recover money in the Rappaport-Sutowo entanglement involve attachments and other forms of legal action in

the markets moved

The Times index: 158.93 -0.24
The FT index: 377.7 -0.1

THE POUND	
Bank	Bank
buy	sell
Australia \$	1.54 1.59
Austria Sch	30.75 28.75
Belgium Fr	65.00 63.00
Canada \$	1.78 1.73
Denmark Kr	10.55 10.15
Finland Mk	6.80 6.55
France Fr	8.80 8.48
Germany Dm	4.33 4.11
Greece Dr	74.00 70.00
Stockholm	7.45 7.35
Italy Lr	1615.00 1545.00
Japan Yn	325.00 300.00
Netherlands Gld	4.33 4.31
Norway Kr	9.46 9.10
Portugal Esc	59.50 56.00
Sweden Kr	1.23 1.25
Spain Pes	122.00 113.75
Switzerland Fr	7.62 7.27
US \$	1.76 1.71
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.5 32.50

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.




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the markets moved	
8p to 212p	5p to 150p
6p to 33p	2p to 25p
10p to 63p	5p to 105p
5p to 45p	5p to 108p
5p to 180p	2p to 30p
5p to 240p	5p to 124½p
2p to 25p	8p to 139p

Nigerian Elec	5p to 150p
Pyramid Grp	2p to 25p
Ransomes Sims	5p to 105p
Refuge	5p to 108p
Spooner Ind	2p to 30p
Standard Tel	5p to 124½p
Whitecroft	8p to 139p

Mount Lyall	5p to 25p
Road Cons 'N'	10p to 140p
Sobranie	1p to 15p
Unilever	10p to 265p
Ventecapost	5p to 428p
Young & Hedges	7p to 80p

Plat 7p to 63p	10p to 125p
ons 12p to 125p	10p to 230p
ood 20p to 230p	old 6p to 66p
old 5p to 49p	Store 5p to 75p
Plat 7p to 63p	

allied after early losses, securities moved ahead, 10 points to \$1.7195, active valuation "rate" 11.50 an ounce to close

at \$134.125.
SDR-5 was 1.15151 on Tuesday
white SDR-E was 0.669813.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1612.2 (previous 1612.7).
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Royal Bank of Scotland	20
Standard Chartered Bank	20
Williams & Glyn's	20



Unions in shipbuilding conference: Leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions (above) who met Mr. Varley (front row centre), Secretary of State for Industry, and his ministerial colleagues yesterday. Their discussions were a follow-up of earlier meetings of the full tripartite committee, which includes Whitehall officials and members of the organizing committee, considering the establishment of a state holding company for those shipbuilding in which the Government already has a financial stake. Such a holding company would embrace wholly-owned state companies like Sunderland Shipbuilders and Govan Shipbuilders as well as Cammell Laird, in which the Government has a 50 per cent stake.

Its formation would not require any new legislation and could be implemented through the existing provisions of the Industry Act. Union leaders consider that the Government will have to take positive steps urgently to arrest a deteriorating situation in world shipbuilding markets where overcapacity is threatening the future of many yards and thousands of jobs. A state holding company, it is argued, could act as a bridge until such time as the Government is able to push through its controversial legislation for nationalizing Britain's shipbuilding and repairing industries. At the same time the company could act as a medium through which new orders could be channelled in advance of the setting up of the planned new state shipbuilding

organization, British Shipbuilders.

Although there appear to be few difficulties in setting up an interim state holding company, provision would have to be made for dealing with the problems created by other companies which encountered difficulties and appealed to the Government for aid while still outside the holding company.

But union leaders, along with shipbuilding employers, are pressing for an interim strategy in advance of nationalization, geared particularly to gaining much-needed new orders. Mr. Varley and his colleagues are at present studying a number of possibilities including direct shipyard subsidies and improved credit terms for United Kingdom owners placing orders with British yards and orders from nationalized industries. But there

is a reluctance in Whitehall for Britain to act unilaterally since EEC approval would be necessary and the Commission is at present involved in framing rescue measures.

Mr. Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, is shortly to have discussions with his counterparts in Germany and France on the shipbuilding issue and a meeting of top civil servants from all EEC countries is scheduled to take place in Brussels next month, aimed at approving a set of aid measures. In the short term, United Kingdom yards can expect some orders placed under last month's Anglo-Polish agreement and there is hope among some union leaders that a recent visit to the United States by a Whitehall official could produce further orders.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Drax power station ordering: why it is essential to avoid delay

From Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne East (Labour and Co-operative) and other Northern Members of Parliament

Sir, It is now over a month since the welcome report of the Central Policy Review Staff on the future of the power plant industry was published, the report itself having been presented to the Government at the beginning of November.

We are concerned at the continuing delay in implementing the report, and in particular the crucially important short-term recommendation relating to the completion of the Drax power station.

The industry, strongly supported by the North of England Development Council, has made abundantly clear to the Government the consequences for employment in the region of failure to proceed with the ordering of Drax in time to avoid large-scale redundancies now inevitably being planned.

The industry's record in export markets, the skill and dedication of its workforce, and the responsible approach adopted by their trade union representatives, reinforce the conclusions of the CPRS: "On grounds of the country's present industrial strategy, the need to sustain employment and the needs of the balance of payments there is a strong case for maintaining in the United Kingdom a power plant manufacturing industry which can both supply the home market and compete successfully overseas."

While the more complex recommendations in the CPRS report will require further discussion, it would be unrealistic to expect the mergers and other rationalization measures which the report advocates to be agreed in detail before the Drax order is placed. The need for Drax is urgent. Yours faithfully, MIKE THOMAS, (Newcastle upon Tyne East, Labour Co-operative), HARRY COWANS (Newcastle upon Tyne Central, Labour), BERNARD CONLAN (head East, Labour), TED GARRETT (Walsby, Labour), ARTHUR BLENKINSOP (Shields, Labour), GILES RADICE (Cheshire-le-Street, Labour), ERNIE FERNYHOUGH (row, Labour), GORDON BAGIER (Sunderland North, Labour), FREDERICK WILLEY (Sunderland South, Labour), DAVID WATKINS (Doncaster, Labour), TAN WIGGLESWORTH (side, Thornaby, Labour Co-operative), ROBERT WOOF (Blaydon, Labour), RON LEWIS (Carlisle, Labour), GEORGE GRANT (North Tyneside, Labour), and the Northern Grit Labour MPs, House of Commons.

Report sees craftsmen shortage in year ahead as apprenticeships cut

By Kenneth Owen

Because of a fall in the number of people completing apprenticeship training, there will be a shortage of craftsmen this year, and in 1978, unless there is a substantial measure of redeployment and better utilization of scarce skills.

This is one conclusion in a report, published today, by a joint committee of the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office.

In recent years, the report says, the number of people completing apprenticeship training fell from an average of 15,500 a year in the early 1970s to an expected average of under 10,500 in the next few years. This is barely enough to make up for expected promotions of craftsmen, let alone other forms of "wastage".

As well as trends in apprenticeship, the committee looked at earnings in engineering and at the loss of skilled workers from the engineering industry.

Earnings of skilled workers in engineering, they found, have declined relative to those of unskilled workers since 1967. The percentage differential for skilled workers is now lower than it has been at any time in the past 20 years.

Differentials have declined in all sectors of engineering and in all regions. The extent of the decline is not related directly to the degree of shortage of skilled labour.

On the loss of skilled workers from the industry, a survey showed that over half the respondents (who had left their employment over the past two years) were now in different occupations. Two-thirds of those who were now in different occupations were no longer in engineering.

Among its recommendations, the committee says:

Management should review their approach to manpower planning in the ways in which the use of skilled manpower can be improved, and this should be done in close collaboration with trade unions.

Management should review career development programmes for craftsmen, and examine other ways to reduce the expressed frustration of some craftsmen at their lack of prospects for advancement.

In a foreword to the report, Sir Robert McIntosh, Director General of the National Economic Development Office, says that shortages of some groups of engineering craftsmen have occurred at all stages in the economic cycle.

The shortages have created production bottlenecks, with harmful effects on industrial output and economic growth—and this could well happen in future periods of economic expansion.

Engineering craftsmen: shortages and related problems, published by NEDO, price £1.10.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The following are the monthly figures for Great Britain released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	Total	Seasonally	Adjusted	Adjusted
	000s	000s	%	000s
1975				
Jan	742	678	3.0	↑
Feb	757	708	5.1	194*
March	758	728	3.2	191
April	808	754	3.3	178
May	813	814	3.6	180
June	828	858	3.8	146
July	944	930	4.1	131
Aug	1,102	956	4.2	133
Sept	1,097	992	4.3	129
Oct	1,099	1,044	4.5	117
Nov	1,120	1,087	4.7	109
Dec	1,152	1,129	4.9	108
1976				
Jan	1,252	1,184	5.0	109
Feb	1,253	1,185	5.1	111
March	1,235	1,179	5.1	120
April	1,231	1,166	5.1	122
May	1,220	1,200	5.2	118
June	1,278	1,205	5.2	112
July	1,402	1,257	5.5	115
Aug	1,440	1,257	5.5	128
Sept	1,395	1,285	5.5	127
Oct	1,321	1,253	5.4	124
Nov	↑	↑	↑	↑
Dec	1,316†	1,274†	5.5†	↑
1977				
Jan	1,390	1,292	5.5	↑

* Excluding school leavers
† Figures not available
‡ Estimate

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The following are the regional unemployment figures, seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment:

	Number	Change in 3 months	Rate
		1976 monthly average	%
S East	324,700	+3,487	4.3
E Anglia	34,400	+467	5.0
S West	104,800	+1,033	6.3
W Midlands	122,600	+267	5.8
E Midlands	72,400	+700	4.7
Yorks/H'de	107,400	+67	5.2
N West	188,000	+1,733	8.7
North	98,500	+587	7.4
Wales	78,000	+233	7.3
Scotland	180,900	+3,500	7.4
Gr Britain	1,291,900	+12,933	5.8
N Ireland	53,400	+333	10.0
UK	1,345,300	+13,300	5.7

London underwriters lose £80m on marine and aviation business

By John Brennan

Insurance Correspondent

Marine insurance underwriters are paying for London's pre-eminence in the international market with their third successive year of losses.

Hit by rate-cutting competition from overseas, claims inflation, currency fluctuations and record ship losses, London's marine and aviation underwriters outside the Lloyd's market face losses for 1976 as high as £80m. This is a fifth of their £400m premium income for the year.

Loss and expense ratios of up to 120 per cent of premiums are being recorded, as underwriters are unable to bring premiums into line with rising claims.

Mr Albert Mann, chairman of London Underwriters representing companies in the underwriting market apart from Lloyd's, said yesterday: "In the light of this depressing picture we may all be grateful for the fact that 1975 and 1976 appear, for the moment, to be producing results rather better than anticipated."

But he reported: "Unhappily adequate (premium) rises are seldom obtained because of competition from other markets. The desire to retain business at all costs must be resisted if our hull accounts are to return to a state of profitability."

Company underwriters who, with Lloyd's, handle over £1,000m of marine and aviation business each year have been facing fierce competition from

the United States, Japanese and European insurance markets for a volume of marine businesses restricted by the low level of world trade.

The limits this places on premium increases have restricted income growth at a time when ship casualties have been rising.

In 1976 a record 208 ships were reported as total losses, a fleet of 1.2 million gross tons. The London market also carried a sizeable proportion of the \$100m loss caused by North Sea storms early in the year.

And for the second year running the market handled claims on a major warehouse fire in the Middle East, losses this time totalling \$150m.

In the aviation market the year saw the world's worst mid-air collision between a British Airways Trident and an Inex Adria DC-9 over Zagreb, with 176 deaths.

Third party deaths on the ground caused by aircraft increased to 120. And the underwriters hope that the rising trend in casualties will be reflected in more realistic premiums.

Underwriting losses have been increased by exchange rate changes.

Increases in premium income, expressed in sterling, have masked the fact that true premium growth is not keeping pace with exposure... at a time when the market is being asked to protect ever-rising peak values.

When repair is preferable to replacement

From Mr H. R. McCulloch

Sir, It is impossible to try to assess how much the unaccepting public is paying on account of the modern principle of "replace rather than repair". The policy of saving manpower by putting in replacement units has been developed effectively for most things that the majority of people most need and use in this modern technical world.

Efficiently the television technician plugs in pristine circuit units in only a few minutes, making a welcome saving of expensive manpower costs; the car mechanic fits in a new carburettor to your car—if you are lucky it is an exchange replacement at only two-thirds the cost of a brand new carburettor—a new pump, a new alternator or whatever part no longer works or is simply broken, all fixed much more quickly and therefore at less cost we are told than any repair work could possibly be carried out.

The same policy is adopted if your gas oven, electric stove, iron, refrigerator, radio, tape recorder or any mechanical or electrical/mechanical appliance goes wrong or simply stops working.

Recently I experienced the ultimate in this technique. During the first week of this new year, a near neighbour telephoned to make arrangements concerning some social event for our children, and while talking, the usual observations were made concerning the exceptional cold weather.

My neighbour said for them it was colder than for most people because their central heating was not working—the gas fired boiler had stopped working and they were warming the entire house with two electric fires.

The Gas Board had sent two men to look at it after two days and they examined it and pronounced that the cut off valve was faulty an it would need replacing.

This unit was unobtainable at the moment as it was out of stock, and it would take a week to 10 days to obtain—when it was available it would cost £35 plus fitting cost. I offered to look at it for her as I know a stocking that might have such a valve with the electrically operated cut-off switch.

The outcome was that I spent 30 minutes dismantling and reassembling the small valve unit and five minutes fitting it back by securing the four fixing screws and plugging in the electrical socket. It worked perfectly and has continued to do so. The electrical connections had oxidized and needed to be cleaned.

The family, with three small children, had suffered the cold unnecessarily for a week, but looking on the brighter side they had warmth at least a week earlier than they would have had by the replacement unit system.

Yours faithfully, H. R. McCULLOCH, The Grailery, Cranley Road, Burwood Park, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Differences in US air fares

From Professor Emanuel

Sir, May I, an academic, of figures, comment on explanation of your correspondent Mr L. H. Langley (14) that lower air fares in the United States than Europe are "of course to greater competition?"

Last year I travelled thousands of miles in class by United States airlines and noted the following details: Air California monopoly on the route San Francisco to South Tahoe (230 miles) and a round-trip fare of \$3 route from San Francisco to Reno (250 miles) is set about half a dozen charging a fare of \$65 trip. One may fly from San Francisco to Los Angeles (300 miles), with numerous each charging about \$50. The hop from San Francisco to Las Vegas (500 miles) is set at \$108 return on about dozen airlines.

Why do some of these seem to be much better than others? Is it, as Mr Langley says, his curiously phrased there is more competition these routes? No, the routes (San Francisco, Tahoe and San Francisco, Reno) are intra-state whilst the others are inter-state. The fares on inter-state routes are federally controlled, and there is no price variation, regardless of the number of airlines serving those routes.

Mr Langley's assertion that competition on most key has brought about lower is ludicrous.

I am fed up with the term "academic" as an insult synonymous with incompetence. The slight is particularly irksome coming from a person implicitly claiming expertise in a subject clearly, he either knows or misrepresents.

Yours faithfully, DAVID EMANUEL, Visiting Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, UBC, 4575 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver V6R 1X2, British Columbia, Canada, January 18.

Tax savings of separation

From Mr David G. Lindsay

Sir, Your tax correspondent's article entitled "Financial problems of a broken marriage" set me calculating.

The tax (including investment income surcharge) of a married man having three children under 11 and an income of £11,000 pa (£8,000 pa earned by the father and investment incomes of £2,000 pa of the mother) is £2,000. Now, let them separate and the husband settle £1,000 pa on his wife and each of the three children, and the family's total tax liability promptly falls to £2,336.25, and there will be no investment income surcharge. After April the tax saving of separation will be even more dramatic as child allowances are to be cut drastically, while personal allowances (which children of a separated marriage can enjoy) will remain unaffected.

If the Chancellor makes no other changes in the tax system this year, he ought, at least, to ensure that the family that stays together is not more heavily taxed than the family that divides.

Yours faithfully, DAVID G. LINDSAY, 8 Swanton Field, Whitechurch-on-Thames, Oxon RG8 7HP.

Worse outlook for builders

By Ronald Embley

Worsening of the present recession in the construction industry is forecast today by the building and civil engineering economic development committee of the National Economic Development Office.

New construction output is expected to decline by 8 per cent this year, compared with 1976, and by a further 4 per cent in 1978.

The joint forecasting committee further predicts that the

sector faces structural changes which may be permanent. It fears a loss of capacity both in terms of future output and of employment prospects.

The committee deplores the manner in which public expenditure cuts have affected the industry and is "very resentful" of the burden it has to bear "compared with other parts of industry and the public sector".

Public housing starts are expected to decline sharply.

Backing for airport plans

By Ronald Kershaw

Yorkshire and Humberside Development Association has agreed to back the controversial proposed runway extensions at the Leeds/Bradford Airport at Yeadon.

Dr Iain Skewis, association director, said last night the new runway would make a real contribution to the region's development prospects and create a new industry by bringing to Yorkshire and Humberside a substantial air-based holiday business at present

handled by Gatwick, Luton and Manchester.

"It is this business that will create many of the 1,700 jobs which the recent government report anticipated for the expanded airport," he said.

Estimates of the cost have been put at £8m, but by the time the scheme is complete it will probably be between £10m and £12m, which will be shared between the three local authorities concerned. Because of past opposition a public inquiry is almost certain to be demanded.



Dunford & Elliott Group

Buoyant Dunford & Elliott

Message to the shareholders of

Dunford & Elliott from the Chairman, Frank Welsh

Reject J.F.B.'s Offers

Your Company is now performing extremely well, and profits so far are better than forecast. The substantial investment in new plant is now paying off handsomely. Our markets have come out of recession and are continuing to be strong.

The enhanced cash flow will increase shareholders' funds and be used to repay borrowings. Your Board is firmly convinced that your Company's prospects will be realised and will provide a sound base for future growth.

JFB's offers for your shares do not reflect the increased earnings. They will lead to lower income. On top of that, if you accepted, you would be faced with subscribing to JFB's intended rights issue.

The employees are opposed to the takeover by JFB which they consider could lead to considerable job losses. They believe that industrial relations would be jeopardised.

Do not throw away your rewards. You have suffered eighteen poor months. This year will be good—the first of many good years. These profits rightly belong to you and you should not surrender them to JFB.

You are strongly recommended by your Board and its financial advisers, Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited and Grindlay Brandts Limited, to ignore completely the JFB offers for your shares. Your Directors do not intend to accept the JFB offers in respect of their own shares.

If you have already lodged an acceptance form and want advice on how to withdraw, please telephone Mr. Holdway at 01-588 4545.

Frank Welsh
Chairman

The Directors of Dunford & Elliott Ltd. have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate. All the Directors of Dunford & Elliott Ltd. jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

TO THE EDITOR
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1 delay

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

New fodder for pension funds



Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board. White Child plans upset by Guinness.

his announcement by the Rail Pension Funds, they were contemplating an offer for Standard gain raises the whole of the valuation of the shares. All through last year's boom and widening of Standard's managers, Remnant, were claiming would take only one to set the sector to gain.

any of this situation the fact that the price of the shares is now likely to be a several points, while the Pension Funds are to strip out the shares (preference and a stock) at a price in net asset value, they are to buy in the prior at prices considerably par. They are, in fact, to have their cake and eat it.

there is the vexed of the contingent to capital gains tax and interest currency pre-emption, and whether these should be stripped there is no suggestion trust's assets are to be id wholesale: they are, to be incorporated into an existing portfolio selected with this in mind.

provides grounds for: but the question is board should really itself is whether the BR Pension Funds low—and as Touché was arguing persuasively—there is very that the costs in any unitization or in would be high to leave the residue for others on any such move. The Pension Funds offer.

shareholders the slightest indication of its plans following the Guinness approach.

True, Guinness has been forced into bidding for White Child to outmanoeuvre the NEE whose proposal to take a stake in the company would have diluted Guinness's stake to 35 per cent and made it well nigh impossible to ever consider returning for a full takeover attempt at some stage in the future.

But unless minority shareholders are given some inkling of the NEE's counter proposals to the Guinness move (if indeed it has any) they cannot possibly make up their minds on the Guinness bid.

Certainly, there is not much chance of the NEE proposals going through at next month's extraordinary general meeting of White Child with Guinness announcing its intention to vote against and the alternative of a full bid by the NEE would raise difficult political questions. It is difficult not to avoid the conclusion that the NEE could have been spared this ticklish situation if it had looked slightly further than its nose.

Minority shareholders might like to question the wisdom of their board in creating this situation in the first place and to pick up in loan demand and are, apparently, worried at the prospect of exceeding the limit modestly so as to incur the first level of penalties. But on the present course the corner is not likely to be so much of a problem as to prompt rapid loan shedding between February and April. It does suggest, though, that the clearers could widen further the base/deposit rate margin if they cut rates again.

Gold IMF auction today

So far this year gold price movements have been unexciting, with the bullion trading in a fairly narrow range. Indeed, activity on the gold front has been fairly quiet since the last International Monetary Fund auction early last month, once it was seen that \$140 an ounce was proving a difficult barrier to break through.

The growing belief in a sustainable, if slow, world economic recovery, diminishing fears over the impact of Mr Carter as the new United States President and recently the positive welcome his inflationary remarks have received, have kept gold speculators at bay while encouraging industrial demand.

There was a \$12 rise to \$152 an ounce at the close of trading in London yesterday, but even so it is not expected that at today's auction the IMF will get the \$127 an ounce achieved at the last auction, though most observers expect another over-subscription.

In fact, stability of the gold price has also been helped by the market acclimatising to the auctions every six weeks. From March, auctions will be held monthly, with the offering scaled down from 780,000 ounces to 525,000 ounces at each auction, which should further ease absorption.

White Child & Beney A minority in the cold

Apart from further purchases by Guinness in the market yesterday, perhaps the chief development in the bid for White Child & Beney was a negative one. And that was the failure of the National Enterprise Board to give minority

Industrial strategy: 2, Drop forgings

Pressing home the case for modernization

Britain's drop forgings industry, a crucial supplier to many manufacturing sectors, particularly the car makers, is urgently in need of modern equipment worth at least £100m if it is to survive in a form large enough to cope with home and export demands.

It is among the important pieces of the country's industrial jigsaw whose development as a strong force to provide a solid base for engineering and other industries has been identified as a national strategic objective. Yet little progress has been made in persuading the Government to earmark the drop forgings for special treatment.

In some respects the industry has been compared to a fortress, now receiving considerable help under their own state aid scheme, but as much of the cash needed in the forgings sector is directly connected with environmental issues and as Whitehall must observe the EEC ruling that "the polluter pays", specific assistance has been ruled out and the forgers have had to fall back on the more generalized accelerated projects scheme and its successor, the selective investments scheme.

Drop forging is a potentially dangerous, noisy, dirty and arduous occupation, and the picture of the United Kingdom establishments presented by the Nedo sponsored industry's sector working party report is of a poor level of investment, out-of-date conditions and a consequent failure to attract sufficient numbers of skilled workers, scientists and engineers.

The industry has been able to achieve a positive return on capital in the past but it has been insufficient to finance investment in technologically superior plant and in better insulated and ventilated buildings to meet pressure from what the report sees as "an increasingly discriminating workforce".

This has led to the call, so far unsuccessful, for additional state aid to enable companies to invest in new productive equipment and buildings, improve working conditions, develop the most efficient production and commercial

practices, and attract and retain skilled labour.

Traditionally, the industry has also faced a highly cyclical pattern of ordering, reflecting the production cycles of its customers. These include the motor industry, which takes up almost 70 per cent of the drop forging capacity, the aircraft, oil, and other energy industries, mining and railways.

The industry is dominated by one of Britain's engineering giants, GKN, which operates eight forging plants and in 1975 accounted for 55 per cent of the industry's total deliveries.

Continuing the series of occasional articles on important sectors of the United Kingdom manufacturing industry which are cooperating with the Government to reduce obstacles to growth and efficiency.

varies. Total industry output in 1975 was 555,000 tonnes worth £244m.

The recession has forced the drop forgers to reduce capacity utilization to about 70 per cent, with some machines working full time and others standing idle. As long as the economic upturn is not too rapid, it appears that the spare capacity should be sufficient to cope with demand.

Twenty-eight per cent of drop forging's total labour force of 26,000 are skilled craftsmen, a higher proportion than many other industries, and the working party stressed the need for companies to pursue more active policies to recruit, train and retain labour. The assistance of the Engineering Industry Training Board was called for, but further discussions on the precise nature of what help is needed are taking place before an approach is made.

In the long-term, the only way to attract the scarce skills required will be to improve dramatically the conditions in forging plants. Noise is perhaps the biggest problem and since the Control of Pollution Act came into force, drop forgers have faced growing pressure to reduce night and early morning work with the result that many are having difficulty running two shifts.

Sound insulation and air conditioning are expensive and beyond the means of some companies. A recent study estimated the cost of such equipment at anything between £7 and £11 per sq ft.

Large investment is also necessary if drop hammers are to be replaced by quieter, higher productivity presses. The working party estimated that 1,100 hammers turn out 60 per cent of Britain's drop forging production: 115 presses are responsible for 35 per cent and 60 horizontal forging machines for 5 per cent.

It is clear that no cope with higher demand and combat foreign competition, the United Kingdom forging industry is in urgent need of a higher rate of investment in up-to-date plant, particularly if it is to join the export drive. Output per man at present does not match up to that of Britain's overseas competitors.

The West German industry has spent large sums on 6,000-12,000 ton presses and on automated equipment and is now seen as a major threat to British companies in overseas markets. Although much of the industry's output is exported as components of other products, direct exports in 1975 were only 11 per cent of output.

Surprisingly, in spite of some government help in providing figures, the working party has been unable to study reliable statistics on imports of forgings to the United Kingdom although they are thought to be "significant".

Only by comparing the industry's capabilities with those of its foreign counterparts can its competitive position be fully assessed and the working party suggested a detailed review of the West German drop forgings.

It was not self evident, said the report, that the United Kingdom industry's present structure was conducive to the most efficient use of demand for its products. It was also not clear if the industry was sufficiently aware of the potential for penetration of certain sections of the traditional drop forging market by other products.



A 1,000 tonne hammer press forming hollow axle ends at the Darlington plant of Garringtons, a company in the GKN Forgings group. GKN, which operates eight forging plants, accounted for 55 per cent of the industry's deliveries in 1975.

Edward Townsend

Motor insurers as reluctant tax collectors

John Brennan

Talks at Cabinet level are in progress over the Government's plan to add a road accident levy of £3 a vehicle to motor insurance premiums later this year.

Detailed proposals for the scheme, which was first raised in the Queen's Speech last year, are expected to be published before the end of the month, but the Government has already run into a barrage of protest from the insurance companies, insurance brokers and motoring organizations.

As the insurers are cast in the key role of tax collectors under the plan, their opposition may result in changes to the original idea. But whatever the outcome of the discussions, the levy has already had an impact on motor premium planning for this year.

If the original timetable is adhered to—and the insurance companies are expected to raise the £3 from owners of the country's 17,500,000 vehicles during the financial year 1977/78—the timing of the new charge and of any premium increases already in the pipeline will be critical if companies are to avoid a rash of policy switching.

Companies with rate increases planned for this year want to keep rate charges as far away as possible from the levy notice. They believe that motorists receiving renewal notices showing both the levy and a higher premium are bound to look for temporarily cheaper cover from companies whose rates have yet to be brought into line with higher claims costs.

The timing problem is only the tip of an iceberg of difficulties for the companies. The Insurance Brokers' Council has

already argued that the road accident levy would add between £7,500,000 and £10m to administrative costs, and in motor insurance, a business of high volume and low profit margins extra costs inevitably translate into higher premium charges.

So far this year the insurance companies have shown themselves willing to allow higher claims costs to run ahead of premium increases. The Prudential, insuring some 500,000 motorists, has pegged its rise to 5 per cent and is to "let the rest of the market overtake" in premium terms this year.

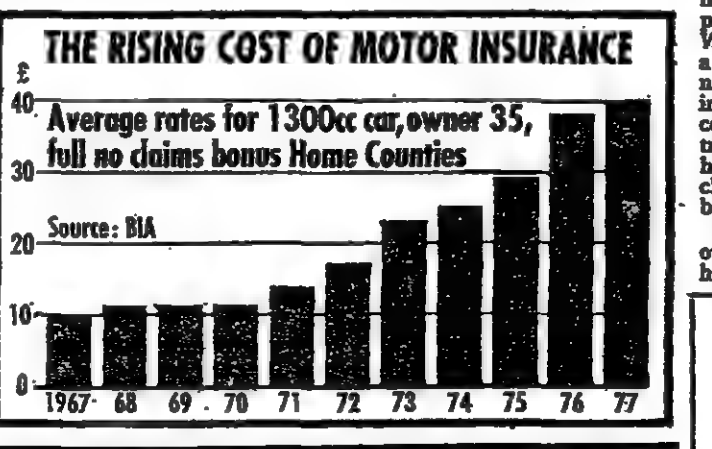
General Accident, the largest of the composite motor insurers with policies covering 1,500,000 vehicles, recently increased its private car rates by 12 per cent from February 1. Guardian Royal Exchange and Eagle Star, rated second and third behind General Accident in the scale of the motor business with one million and 900,000 policies respectively, are understood to be reviewing premium rates.

Phoenix Commercial Union and Sun Alliance, all of which have held premium rates for some time, may be expected to follow General Accident's lead with increases this year of about 10 per cent.

While this picture of higher rates may be of no comfort to motorists, it does mean that the costs of motor cover are falling in real terms as the companies are now facing claims costs rising at a rate of more than 15 per cent a year.

Motor insurance has never been a licence to print money for the companies, although the more selective approach of Lloyd's underwriters to the market has enabled them to record profits in all but one of the past 30 years on their own share of the private motorists' market. The main companies' underwriting profits of £12,700,000 in 1973 and £1,800,000 in 1974 stand against the 1971 loss of £3,500,000 and losses of £2m in 1972 and £4,600,000 in 1975, while they probably no more than broke even last year.

What is lost in underwriting terms is, however, made up in investment income on premiums received. Premium income, up to £625m in 1975, paid out investment funds and supports what, even after an average 45 per cent increase in premiums in the last two years is still one of the most competitive and consequently one of the cheapest motor insurance markets in the developed world.



Business Diary: Building bloc • Sea of troubles

a of a new pressure do for the professions. CBI does for manufacturing industry, whose Business Diary's Ross has been following, took on yesterday.

Walker, the pro of the idea, is not to his campaign when day he hands over to stkin his presidency of Incorporated Association of s & Surveyors.

with Parkin's back- continue his campaign and said yesterday that now confident that he nucleus of such an in 18 construction professional bodies who has expressed interest, has been one outright from the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. n attempts in this field o have miscarried, and e be chary of Walker's member bodies of the ance should recognize er's professional quali-

who is one of those r of an alliance along suggested by Walker, man of the ISVA's ommittee. This meets v morning and will dis a grouping.

r now plans to draw r for the alliance, raws much of its sup- concern at the rate



Shipbuilders' and repairers' Roy Brown

secretary-general from his Copenhagen office.

The beeing-up of AWES, until now little more than a talking shop, reflects increasing international pressures as the EEC tries to counter Japanese inroads into the shrinking world shipbuilding market.

Still in bond

The slump in Rhodesian bond prices as a result of the latest diplomatic impasse has caused a few professional fingers to be burnt. But the gamblers who make up the school in this extraordinary stock market: backwater are a resilient bunch.

Wedd Durlacher and Alford & Smithers, the only jobbers still to make a book in the stock, marked prices down heavily yesterday and introduced highly defensive dealing ranges. But although business was fairly negligible both firms said that cheap buyers probably outnumbered the sellers.

The dozen or so bonds listed in London have been in default since UDI in 1965. But with something like £130m due to British holders in capital and rolled-up interest there have always been speculators prepared to bet on an eventual political settlement and subsequent payout by the Rhodesian government.

Last September when Ian Smith agreed to talks, the price of the most marketable stocks—21 per cent 65-70—trebled in value to over £60 almost overnight, although that was still less than half its theoretical value.

But as the General talks dragged on and a quick settlement seemed ever more remote prices began to slide before slumping to just over £30 yesterday.

Nevertheless, judging by yesterday's trade there are still people around prepared to take a gamble at the new level. Foreign banks and a number of stockbrokers are reputed to be among speculators involved, but the jobbers of course never divulge anything about their clients.

As a dealer at Wedd said yesterday: "Let's just say I haven't done any institutional business."

Game" was conceived in the offices of London stockbrokers L. Messel.

A board game of the snakes and ladders variety, the board is divided into 51 squares starting at \$35 an ounce, for long the official gold price, and going up to the magical figure of \$250 an ounce, which all true gold bulls believe can be achieved.

Messel has sent the game out to its clients and it should suit all tastes since out and out bears can start at the top and speculate bulls can start at the bottom, the winner being whoever gets to the other end first. Or, more simply, players can start at the same place.

Snakes and ladders on the way include a drop from \$185 to \$160 on the announcement of further United States Treasury gold auctions while large scale industrial buying at \$99 an ounce engendered by the \$100 floor being broken puts bullion back to \$120.

Analyst Michael Coulson said: "We were just sitting in the office doodling because business was slack and we wondered about a game". He was at pains to point out that the game is fictional and indicated events, should they occur, will not necessarily result in the given rises or falls.

Even so it should be interesting to see what happens at the International Monetary Fund auction today because the game on square 5135 indicates an advance to \$150 on the IMF auction being oversubscribed. The bullion price closed in London last night at \$134 an ounce.

Hickson & Welch

(HOLDINGS) LIMITED
Group's most successful year: 70% increase in profit

I am pleased to report that our group has had the most successful year since we became a public company in 1951. We reached a pre-tax profit of £7.87m; an achievement in which all concerned can be justifiably proud. This increase of profit of some 70% over last year is particularly noteworthy for our group in the industries in which we operate.

1976 was our 25th year as a public company. Over those twenty-five years pre-tax profits have grown from £140,000 to £7.87m.

There has been no real boom in the chemical industry, but there has been a general improvement in demand for our products. As a result the 20% unused capacity I mentioned last year was largely taken up during the year.

Another reason for our good performance was that a number of productive capital projects came on stream early enough in the year to have a significant effect and, equally important, there was a demand for the increased production.

Good Financial Condition

During the year net overall borrowing by the group was reduced by £1.95m, to approximately £3.0m. Bank interest came down from £743,000 to £442,000. Thus our group is in a very good financial condition with considerable borrowing capability.

Increased capital expenditure during the current year will, I expect result in somewhat higher borrowings. I am, however, satisfied that our present financial arrangements are more than adequate to meet the increased demands.

Capital Expenditure to Increase

Last year we had planned to spend some £3.6m, and spent £3.3m, by far the major

part being in the U.K. In the current year we are planning to spend some £6.0m, of which £5.5m, will be in the U.K. and of this £5.0m, will be in the chemical companies. I need hardly say that this is the largest capital programme we have embarked upon. This year there is a somewhat larger proportion of non-productive expenditure than is usual, but it will be followed by further expenditure on productive plant in the years immediately ahead.

Future Prospects

We have made a better start to the present financial year than we had made at this time last year. I again forecast that our group will make more profit in the current year than last, but it would be unrealistic to expect us to make the same proportionate leap forward.

Year ended 30th September	1976	1975
Group profit before taxation	£7,870,000	£4,653,000
Earnings for ordinary shareholders	3,854	2,217
Total ordinary dividend	559	545
	(18.5808%)	(16.8918%)
Investment in new capital expenditure	3,289	3,038
Turnover	54,480	42,058
Export sales of the U.K. companies	20,600	14,760
Earnings: pence per share	59.77	34.39
*Net		

These extracts are from the 1976 Annual Report and Statement by the Chairman, Dr. T. Harrington. The full version can be obtained from the Secretary, Castletford, West Yorkshire WF10 2JT.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS HICKSON AND TIMBER PRESERVERS

Shipbuilders despair as orders hit 10-year low

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's shipbuilding order book has sunk to its lowest level for 10 years, and faces serious contraction unless new orders can be secured in the next three to six months.

The desperate need for them was underlined yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson, chairman of the now-disbanded shipbuilding industry economic development committee, against the background of the latest survey issued by the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association.

In an open letter to management and union leaders Mr Gilbertson said: "The committee has emphasized the need for an immediate short-term policy, without prejudice to the development of one for the longer term."

"The industry's order book is much smaller than it was, it is unevenly distributed. There is a desperate need to win further new orders over the next three to six months."

"While the orders taken during 1976 showed an improvement on the extremely low figure for 1975, they are still far below what is required."

Indo-UK symposium
A symposium of Indo-British collaboration in engineering developments in third world countries is to be held in London today.

Company pioneers £65,000 brain scanner using isotope technique

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

A medical diagnosis machine similar to the X-ray scanner developed by EMI, but which uses isotope emission instead of X-rays and is about one-quarter the price, is being demonstrated at the Royal Institution in London.

In combining the isotope emission technique with the "computerized axial tomography" or CAT method of scanning—which gives a detailed picture of a cross-sectional "slice" of the body—the machine is claimed to be the first of its type.

It has been developed by J & P Engineering of Reading, Berkshire, a small private company best known for electronic instruments for use in hospitals, universities and research establishments. Its price is £65,000.

Russians double trade imbalance

Moscow, Jan 25.—Anglo-Soviet trade turnover increased by almost 46 per cent in 1976, but the imbalance in favour of the Soviet Union was more than doubled, according to official British figures released here today.

The figures, described as provisional, showed that while Britain bought Soviet goods worth £666.6m, the Soviet Union imported British products worth £240.4m. This represented an increase of 61.9 per cent in British purchases but of only 14.2 per cent in Soviet buying.

Using the isotope technique, a radioactive chemical is injected into the patient's bloodstream, and its gamma radiation detected and used to provide a picture of the area under examination.

Advantages claimed for the CAT method of isotope scanning are that it can locate deep-seated pathological structures which would otherwise be obscured; it gives a view in a new dimension to help the surgeon or radiotherapist, and it gives additional diagnostic information because of the greater detail and precision of the resulting picture.

The J & P machine is known as the Tomoscanner. The patient lies on a couch and the twin detectors rotate around the patient's body being examined at six-degree intervals. Normally the scan will take from four to seven minutes to complete.

Computer programmes to

convert the detected measurements into the final picture have been written with the assistance of the Department of Medical Physics at Aberdeen University.

According to Mr Anthony Bernard, managing director of J & P Engineering, the Tomoscanner will be complementary in use to the EMI scanner.

Initially, the company plans to aim in particular at the export market. Our Medical Correspondent writes: As soon as the first CAT scanner made by EMI was installed in hospitals in 1973, it was obvious that the technique was a major advance.

Compared with existing methods the new test gave clearer pictures of the internal organs at much less risk to the patient.

Since then, however, doctors in clinical practice have had to learn to interpret CAT findings, and that process of evaluation is still far from complete.

£18m grants from EEC to retrain UK workers

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 25

Britain has been allocated 43.34 million units of account (£18m) in the third series of applications for grants from the European Community's social fund, approved by the European Commission for 1976. Total grants approved for all nine Community members in this third tranche amount to about £60m.

The funds are intended mainly for retraining workers in declining industries. In addition to the above sums, a commitment to provide £43m in aid for retraining schemes over the next two years has also been agreed. Britain's share will be £18m.

The third tranche of social fund grants certainly overstates Britain's share over 1976 as a whole, which cannot yet be precisely calculated. In 1975 however Britain's share was about 25 per cent and averaged about 25 per cent during the three previous years. The other two big beneficiaries are Italy and Ireland.

Among the poorer regions of Britain, Northern Ireland claims a large portion of social fund resources. Of interest in the

latest share-out is the provision of some £3m over the next three years for the retraining of 12,000 unemployed persons in Britain who face redundancy because of plans to introduce new technology.

This year will be important for the fund because its operation and purpose come up for review. The Commission is expected to submit proposals for the fund's reform by the end of February, and a final decision on them is due to be taken by the Council of Ministers acting for the Nine by the beginning of May.

There is general agreement that procedures for releasing money from the fund need to be greatly accelerated. Complaints about delays have mounted. Britain, for example, had grants worth £40m approved in 1975, but had actually received only £3m of this by the end of last year.

The Commission may also raise the ceiling on the share of the cost of retraining projects which can be met out of EEC funds from 50 per cent to 65 per cent. It is felt that the lower limit has seriously diminished the benefit the Community's poorest regions derive from the fund.

Dutch facing mass union action on pay

Utrecht, Jan 25.—Holland's largest trades union federation, the FNV, said it has drawn up plans for industrial action in the second half of next week or the following week.

Its decision follows the breakdown of industry by industry wage talks; but it cannot be put into effect until the federation has secured agreement among member unions and given the employers five days' notice.

The country's second largest union federation, the CNV, said it is also preparing action. The two federations would launch any action independently, although they were working together in the building sector.

Wage negotiations at Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken NV and Royal Dutch/Shell broke down yesterday over disagreement about whether the indexation of wages to prices should continue.

This point was the cause of the breakdown in national wage talks last November and subsequent industry by industry talks.—Reuter.

Slump in wine sales alarms merchants

There was an "alarming" 12.8 per cent fall in wine sales in October, compared with October, 1975, according to the Wine and Spirit Association. Imports accounted for most of it.

Mr George Bull, chairman of the association said that "to read that movement is down by over 12 per cent is most alarming".

Top changes at Ozalid Group board

Mr M. J. Kieley, chairman and chief executive of Ozalid Group Holdings, is to become chairman of Ozalid International. Mr P. E. Leach, a director of Ozalid Group Holdings, is to be executive chairman of Ozalid (UK), embracing Ozalid Group (Export) and Ozalid (Group) Ltd. Mr A. A. Beeber, a director of Ozalid Group Holdings, and chairman and chief executive of Arkwright Inc, USA, is to become president, on behalf of Ozalid International, for the group's other investments in the western hemisphere.

Mr C. E. Ward, who has been elected chairman of Benetton Pirelli and Sons (Holdings) in succession to the late Mr Cecil Jackson, is to remain group managing director.

Mr John James will be managing director of Comp Air Construction and Mining from March 1. Mr Ron Little has been appointed to the board of John Hag.

Mr K. Trickett (left) managing director of Compesa and Mr R. Rowntree, new managing director of Phonotas.

Mr Keith Trickett has been appointed managing director of Compesa, the new subsidiary of the National Research Development Corporation.

Mr Rudge Rowntree has become managing director of Phonotas. He takes over from Mr Basil Becker, chairman of the group.

Mr E. J. Downey is to become chairman of Baker Perkins, Australia, in March. Mr D. A. Jones is to be managing director and Mr K. F. Corcoran, deputy managing director, Mr H. L. Chidley, who has been chairman and managing director of the company, is returning to the United Kingdom.

Mr J. J. Pearson, Mr D. G. Greenwood, Mr C. W. Joyce and Mr L. N. Sleeth join the board.

Mr Michael Younger has been made a vice-president of Arthur D. Little International.

Mr J. C. Kelly has become a director of Thompson Graham (Reinsurance Brokers). Mr S. T. Emanuel and Mr M. S. Hill are to become directors of Thompson Graham Insurance Services.

Mr M. F. Baird has joined the board of Thompson Graham (Underwriting Management).

Mr Patrick Griffith chairman of Turner & Newall, has been elected vice-chairman of the British Road Federation.

Mr R. W. Freeman has been made managing director designate of Containerway and Roadferry. He will succeed Mr R. G. Davies who retires later in the year.

Mr E. J. Furland and Mr A. Smith have joined the board of Beaver Group. Mr F. W. Merz has retired.

Mr David Hurley, the managing director of Visionaire, has been made chairman of the Council of the National Television Rental Association.

Mr Sidney Parker, managing director of Thorn Television Rentals.

Mr R. R. Bensly, managing director of Marlowe Blackstone, becomes chairman of The British Internal Combustion Engines Manufacturers' Association.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Electricals and toys the powers in Cowan

By Richard Allen

Cowan de Groot, the toys and electrical wholesaler group, reports that sales are still buoyant after an interim profits improvement of 29 per cent.

In the six months to October 31 pre-tax profits reached £719,000 against £556,000 on a turnover 25 per cent ahead at £11.7m. The interim dividend goes up from 0.77p gross to 0.85p. Last year's total was 2.38p.

Mr E. A. de Groot, chairman, says that in view of the most encouraging upturn in interim profits the group is confidently anticipating an excellent year.

The toy and giftware division which accounts for around 40 per cent of total sales has followed up an excellent 1976 Christmas by taking record orders at the Harrogate Toy Fair. Benefits from this will continue well into the 1977/78 financial year.

The other major division, electricals and hardware, has maintained steady progress and the recent upsurge in consumer spending is expected to provide added stimulus, particularly in electricals.

Recent acquisitions Richard Kelly and Electrical Wholesalers of Dublin have made significant contributions while W. F. Horwood, the hardware wholesaler taken over in December should contribute around £200,000 to year-end profits.

Supply difficulties in the Russian shop division have now been overcome and the group is trading satisfactorily. The machinery division has also achieved good results.

Hestair extends offer for S & J

Hestair is extending its offer for Spear & Jackson until February 3. But it is not raising its three-for-two terms, despite acceptance of only 7.5 per cent. Hestair now holds 27.88 per cent.

Hestair's share dropped 3p to 8p on the news, valuing its offer at 120p a share. Spear & Jackson's market price was 116p, unchanged on the day.

Spear & Jackson still tells shareholders to reject the bid.

Lincroft now ready to resume climb

In a tough year to September 30 for textiles Lincroft Kilgour, the menswear maker and textiles group all but held its own. Indeed sales rose a bit from £9.44m to £9.85m, but pre-tax profits slipped from £769,408 to £764,959. Luckily tax fell more sharply, so net profits climbed from £418,318 to £504,347.

The result was earnings a share of 10.37p against 8.56p and a final 1.91p net takes up the total dividend by the maximum from 2.82p to 3.10p, or 4.77p gross.

The directors think that exchange rate swings are here to stay, and their impact now falls directly on profits, and not as before, on capital reserves and extraordinary items.

Lincroft does around two fifths of business overseas, including the Far East, and the new exchange rate treatment means that the 1975 pre-tax profit was £726,961 on the old basis against the new style £769,408.

The group says that last year was difficult but Mr David Holland, finance director, says that it is held back by slow world economic recovery. Profits in the first six months were only £252,000.

The group is at once a Savile Row tailor selling suits and a mail order house such as Littlewoods, and an exporter of high quality cloth.

Mr Holland speculates that one day Lincroft could find itself part of another group.

Henderson-Ktn's modest hopes

The pre-tax profits of Henderson-Kent, the retail furniture group, rose 12 per cent to £489,000 in the six months to September 30.

Sales for the March quarter are not expected to match the exceptional levels achieved last year but the board still expects the group to finish the year with a "modest increase" in profit over the record £137m achieved in 1975-76.

Turnover in the half year went up from £7.34m to £8.6m. Earnings a share rose from 3.3p to 4p, and the dividend is 1.54p gross against 1.23p.

ML's 60 pc setback after work-to-rule

The board of M. L. Holdings, the Slough-based engineering

Farm co-op may bid £2 for Carr's Milling

The rise in the share Carr's Milling Industries 30p to 37p in five working has prompted West Cumbria Farmers to report that made an approach "might or might not" be an offer for Carr's at 45p a share. It would value at £2.2m.

WCF—advised by S. G. burg, is the largest agricultural cooperative in the United Kingdom. It has 22,000 members, and an "extensive" relationship with Carr's.

It had share capital reserves at December £7.2m, and 1976 profits tax were £1.3m.

Carr's is based in Carlisle. It ranges from animal feed to flour milling. In the 7 August 28, pre-tax profit from £693,000 to a £737,000 after a season in profits in the second year.

The bakeries division has provided an adequate return capital.

In his annual report December, Mr Ian Carr, man, said that Carr's had the year well. He said group's growth depends on an ability to adapt to change in the industries it serves on a willingness to become involved in other activities to its own.



Rate changes

National Westminster Bank

announces that for balances in its

books as from and including

Wednesday, 26th January, 1977

its Base Rate for lending is reduced

from 14% to 13% per annum

and its Deposit Rate on all amounts

lodged, subject to seven days'

notice of withdrawal, is 9% per annum

Saving Accounts will now

attract interest at 9% per annum.

All other rates remain unchanged

Williams & Glyn's

announce that with effect from Wednesday, January 26th 1977 the following rates will apply

Base rate..... 13% p.a.

Deposit rate..... 9½% p.a.

Savings account 9½% p.a.

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD ✱

Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that with effect from January 26th 1977, its Base Rate will be 13%, and that its Deposit Rate on

amounts lodged at its branches subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal will be 9½% on balances of all amounts.



Midland Bank

Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co Limited announce that with effect from Wednesday, January 26th, 1977, their Base Rate for lending will be decreased from 14 per cent to 13 per cent per annum.

Interest payable under the Bank's Demand Deposit Scheme on sums of £500 up to £100,000 will be at the rate of 11 per cent per annum. Interest rates for larger amounts will be quoted on application.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
100 Wood Street
London EC2P 2AJ
Telephone: 01-628 8011



Standard Chartered announces that with effect from Tuesday, January 25th the following annual rates will apply

Base rate..... 13%

Deposit rate.... 9½%

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

CLYDESDALE BANK INTEREST RATES

Clydesdale Bank Limited announces that with effect from 26th January, 1977, its Base Rate for lending is being decreased from 14% to 13% per annum.

Barclays Bank Base Rate

Barclays Bank Limited and Barclays Bank International Limited announce that with effect from the close of business on 25th January, 1977, their Base Rate was decreased from 14% to

13% per annum.

The basic interest rate for deposits was decreased by 1½% from 11% to 9½% per annum.

BARCLAYS



BARCLAYS International

Reg. Office: 54 Lombard Street, EC3P 3AH
Reg. No's 48839 and 1026167

New MLR hopes check a retreat

five, new shares and 12.5 francs cash for every two P-R if not least 347,000 P-R shares are offered. The terms are to be unveiled February 28. No further details are given.—Reuter.

Atlantic Richfield jumps 64 pc

Atlantic Richfield reports profits of \$124.67m or \$1.07 a share for the fourth quarter, an increase of 9 per cent. Sales and other operating revenue rose 15 per cent to \$2,399.4m.

For the whole of 1976, profit including non-recurring gains was \$375.15m—\$5.04 a share up 64 per cent. Sales and other operating revenue advanced 10 per cent to \$8,917.3m.

The non-recurring gains were about \$122m, \$1.07 a share. These gains relate to the sale of the group's Canadian assets and some domestic properties.

Average profits realized on products sold for the year was 2.6 cents a gallon.

Going strongly in 1976, v profits finishing up in the \$34.6m to \$88.9m in the first quarter, Minnesota Mining Manufacturing expects renewed good growth this year.

For the whole of 1976 profits from \$264.5m to \$338m on sales slightly ahead from \$3.130m to \$3.510m.

The board is watching costs and new products are continuing to make important contributions.

V.

February 15, 1971, among Conco
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56	41569	4352	4557	4745	4883
57	41579	4353	4558	4746	4884
58	41589	4354	4559	4747	4885
59	41599	4355	4560	4748	4886
60	41609	4356	4561	4749	4887
61	41619	4357	4562	4750	4888
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85	41859	4381	4586	4774	4912
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87	41879	4383	4588	4776	4914
88	41889	4384	4589	4777	4915
89	41899	4385	4590	4778	4916
90	41909	4386	4591	4779	4917
91	41919	4387	4592	4780	4918
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99	41999	4395	4600	4788	4926
100	42009	4396	4601	4789	4927
101	42019	4397	4602	4790	4928
102	42029	4398	4603	4791	4929
103	42039	4399	4604	4792	4930
104	42049	4400	4605	4793	4931
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57	42139	44113	46103	48103
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February 15, 1977. Coupons
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PROFINANCE N.V.
TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

United States chemicals, plastics and synthetic fibres giant Monsanto, which has never sales and profits for 1976 despite a fourth-quarter downturn. European sales of \$666m were 16.4 per cent higher and represented 52.1 per cent of the \$1,280m sales outside America.

Though the European economy remains as resilient as the United States with the exceptions of textiles, the recovery in all sectors in Europe continued in the final quarter.

World-wide sales beat \$4,270m and operating profits hit a peak of \$306.4m. Earnings a share were \$1.35, after \$8.63 and, diluted, \$9.77 against \$8.22.

In the final quarter to December 31 total sales rose 88 per cent to \$335m and profits for the quarter, however, were

kept pace with rising costs. Excess capacity and resulting low margins, the company said, were the major factors in reducing down foreign earnings.

—Reuter-AP-DJ.

Case of US may help Poclairn

Poclairn state that it has signed an agreement in principle with Case of the United States, part of the Tenneco Group, under which Case will provide 325m francs (about £37m) of new capital to Poclairn.

In 1975, Poclairn made a 140m franc consolidated loss (parent company loss 115m francs). In the first half of 1976, it broke even on consolidated account

five new shares and 12.5 francs for every two P-R if at least 347,000 P-R shares are offered. The offer is valid until February 28. No further details are given.—Reuter.

Atlantic Richfield jumps 64 pc

Atlantic Richfield reports profits of \$124.87m or \$1.07 a share, for the fourth quarter, an increase of 8 per cent. Sales and other operating revenue rose 15 per cent to \$2,399.4m.

For the whole of 1976, profit including non-recurring gains were \$75.18m—\$5.04 a share up 64 per cent. Sales and other operating revenue advanced 10 per cent to \$8,917.3m.

The non-recurring gains were about \$122m, \$1.07 a share

Poclain says that it has signed an agreement in principle with Case of the United States, part of the Tenneco Group, under which Case will provide 325m francs (about £37.3m) of new capital to Poclain.

In 1975, Poclain made a 140m franc consolidated loss (parent company loss 115m francs). In the first half of 1976, it broke even on consolidated account

Poclair's 1975 sales were 1,800m francs with the parent's sales of 1,300m francs.

The group said that Case's sales are at an annual rate of about \$1,200m.

Poclair's shares were suspended on the Paris Bourse on December 17, after news that the group was negotiating with several potential partners. They were last quoted at 155 francs.

-Reuter.

French car part manufacturer Sev-Marchal is making a share-exchange offer to merge its interests with Ste de Paris et du Rhone. S.M. is offering

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of February 15, 1971, among Conoco Eurofinance N.V., Continental Oil Company, Guarantor and Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, that \$2,588,000 principal amount of Conoco Eurofinance N.V. 8% Guaranteed Debentures due February 15, 1986 has been selected by the Trustee for redemption on February 15, 1977 through operation of the Sinking Fund provided for in Section 3.02 of the Indenture dated as of February 15, 1971, at the principal amount thereof. The following are the serial numbers of the 8% Guaranteed Debentures which will be redeemed in whole.

[illegible][illegible]

476	2470	473	513	583	613	683	713	783	813	883	913	983	1013	1083	1153	1223	1293	1363	1433	1503	1573	1643	1713	1783	1853	1923	1993	2063	2133	2203	2273	2343	2413	2483	2553	2623	2693	2763	2833	2903	2973	3043	3113	3183	3253	3323	3393	3463	3533	3603	3673	3743	3813	3883	3953	4023	4093	4163	4233	4303	4373	4443	4513	4583	4653	4723	4793	4863	4933	5003	5073	5143	5213	5283	5353	5423	5493	5563	5633	5703	5773	5843	5913	5983	6053	6123	6193	6263	6333	6403	6473	6543	6613	6683	6753	6823	6893	6963	7033	7103	7173	7243	7313	7383	7453	7523	7593	7663	7733	7803	7873	7943	8013	8083	8153	8223	8293	8363	8433	8503	8573	8643	8713	8783	8853	8923	8993	9063	9133	9203	9273	9343	9413	9483	9553	9623	9693	9763	9833	9903	9973	10043	10113	10183	10253	10323	10393	10463	10533	10603	10673	10743	10813	10883	10953	11023	11093	11163	11233	11303	11373	11443	11513	11583	11653	11723	11793	11863	11933	12003	12073	12143	12213	12283	12353	12423	12493	12563	12633	12703	12773	12843	12913	12983	13053	13123	13193	13263	13333	13403	13473	13543	13613	13683	13753	13823	13893	13963	14033	14103	14173	14243	14313	14383	14453	14523	14593	14663	14733	14803	14873	14943	15013	15083	15153	15223	15293	15363	15433	15503	15573	15643	15713	15783	15853	15923	15993	16063	16133	16203	16273	16343	16413	16483	16553	16623	16693	16763	16833	16903	16973	17043	17113	17183	17253	17323	17393	17463	17533	17603	17673	17743	17813	17883	17953	18023	18093	18163	18233	18303	18373	18443	18513	18583	18653	18723	18793	18863	18933	19003	19073	19143	19213	19283	19353	19423	19493	19563	19633	19703	19773	19843	19913	19983	20053	20123	20193	20263	20333	20403	20473	20543	20613	20683	20753	20823	20893	20963	21033	21103	21173	21243	21313	21383	21453	21523	21593	21663	21733	21803	21873	21943	22013	22083	22153	22223	22293	22363	22433	22503	22573	22643	22713	22783	22853	22923	22993	23063	23133	23203	23273	23343	23413	23483	23553	23623	23693	23763	23833	23903	23973	24043	24113	24183	24253	24323	24393	24463	24533	24603	24673	24743	24813	24883	24953	25023	25093	25163	25233	25303	25373	25443	25513	25583	25653	25723	25793	25863	25933	26003	26073	26143	26213	26283	26353	26423	26493	26563	26633	26703	26773	26843	26913	26983	27053	27123	27193	27263	27333	27403	27473	27543	27613	27683	27753	27823	27893	27963	28033	28103	28173	28243	28313	28383	28453	28523	28593	28663	28733	28803	28873	28943	29013	29083	29153	29223	29293	29363	29433	29503	29573	29643	29713
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744	2540	5065	7060	9103	11115	12257	15013	17613	19767	21054	21677	26243	28317	33542	32349	34590	37019	38019	41005	42911	44961	46943	49141
754	2541	5066	7065	9104	11116	12258	15014	17614	19768	21055	21678	26244	28318	33543	32350	34591	37020	38020	41006	42912	44962	46944	49142
764	2542	5067	7070	9105	11117	12259	15015	17615	19769	21056	21679	26245	28319	33544	32351	34592	37021	38021	41007	42913	44963	46945	49143
774	2543	5068	7075	9106	11118	12260	15016	17616	19770	21057	21680	26246	28320	33545	32352	34593	37022	38022	41008	42914	44964	46946	49144
784	2544	5069	7080	9107	11119	12261	15017	17617	19771	21058	21681	26247	28321	33546	32353	34594	37023	38023	41009	42915	44965	46947	49145
794	2545	5070	7085	9108	11120	12262	15018	17618	19772	21059	21682	26248	28322	33547	32354	34595	37024	38024	41010	42916	44966	46948	49146
804	2546	5071	7090	9109	11121	12263	15019	17619	19773	21060	21683	26249	28323	33548	32355	34596	37025	38025	41011	42917	44967	46949	49147
814	2547	5072	7095	9110	11122	12264	15020	17620	19774	21061	21684	26250	28324	33549	32356	34597	37026	38026	41012	42918	44968	46950	49148
824	2548	5073	7100	9111	11123	12265	15021	17621	19775	21062	21685	26251	28325	33550	32357	34598	37027	38027	41013	42919	44969	46951	49149
834	2549	5074	7105	9112	11124	12266	15022	17622	19776	21063	21686	26252	28326	33551	32358	34599	37028	38028	41014	42920	44970	46952	49150
844	2550	5075	7110	9113	11125	12267	15023	17623	19777	21064	21687	26253	28327	33552	32359	34600	37029	38029	41015	42921	44971	46953	49151
854	2551	5076	7115	9114	11126	12268	15024	17624	19778	21065	21688	26254	28328	33553	32360	34601	37030	38030	41016	42922	44972	46954	49152
864	2552	5077	7120	9115	11127	12269	15025	17625	19779	21066	21689	26255	28329	33554	32361	34602	37031	38031	41017	42923	44973	46955	49153
874	2553	5078	7125	9116	11128	12270	15026	17626	19780	21067	21690	26256	28330	33555	32362	34603	37032	38032	41018	42924	44974	46956	49154
884	2554	5079	7130	9117	11129	12271	15027	17627	19781	21068	21691	26257	28331	33556	32363	34604	37033	38033	41019	42925	44975	46957	49155
894	2555	5080	7135	9118	11130	12272	15028	17628	19782	21069	21692	26258	28332	33557	32364	34605	37034	38034	41020	42926	44976	46958	49156
904																							

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1229	3411	5531	7613	9570	11603	13734	16018	18213	20403	22589	24657	26813	28903	30313	32357	33518	37613	39301	41492	43370	44547	47459	49657
2557	3439	5567	7613	9570	11614	13744	16028	18223	20413	22597	24665	26821	28913	30323	32367	33528	37623	39311	41502	43380	44557	47469	49667
1303	3470	5585	7667	9623	11657	13787	16071	18270	20460	22644	24712	26870	28960	30370	32414	33575	37670	39357	41548	43426	44603	47515	49713
1153	3492	5605	7670	9629	11660	13800	16084	18283	20473	22657	24725	26883	28973	30383	32427	33588	37683	39370	41561	43439	44616	47528	49726
1326	3518	5630	7713	9657	11682	13822	16106	18305	20493	22679	24747	26905	29000	30410	32461	33622	37713	39400	41591	43469	44646	47540	49738
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
1329	3539	5659	7713	9670	11713	13839	16131	18319	20505	22744	24767	26925	29020	30430	32481	33642	37733	39420	41611	43489	44666	47560	49758
132																							

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1795	3939	9654	9113	10120	1270	14257	18053	16739	20813	23189	25207	27326	23819	2410	33557	35607	38054	40029	42013	44003	45970	47957
1744	3960	5657	8139	10557	12189	12470	16019	17474	20399	23303	25003	26328	14982	33370	36700	38057	40494	42623	44543	46463	48391	49790
1796	3961	5658	8140	10558	12190	12471	16020	17475	20400	23304	25004	26329	14983	33371	36701	38058	40495	42624	44544	46464	48392	49791
1770	3970	6013	8170	10180	12203	12433	15197	17470	20827	23399	25370	25867	35113	33603	35728	38103	40077	42657	44545	46309	48219	49219
1800	4003	6113	8189	10203	12313	14319	16807	20907	22527	25628	27403	28139	31837	34174	38114	38114	40103	42070	44057	46025	48019	49019
1813	4013	6129	8203	10213	12319	14319	16807	20907	22527	25628	27403	28139	31837	34174	38114	38114	40103	42070	44057	46025	48019	49019
1826	4026	6142	8216	10226	12332	14332	16820	20920	22540	25640	27420	28150	31850	34184	38124	38124	40113	42080	44067	46035	48022	49022
1852	4054	6170	8239	10251	12359	14357	16847	20947	22567	25667	27447	28170	31870	34197	38137	38137	40120	42087	44074	46042	48029	49029
1865	4067	6183	8252	10264	12372	14370	16860	20960	22580	25680	27460	28183	31883	34210	38150	38150	40133	42090	44087	46055	48042	49042
1878	4080	6196	8265	10277	12385	14383	16873	20973	22593	25693	27473	28196	31896	34223	38163	38163	40146	42103	44090	46068	48055	49055
1891	4093	6209	8278	10290	12398	14396	16886	20986	22606	25706	27486	28209	31909	34236	38176	38176	40159	42116	44103	46081	48068	49068
1904	4106	6222	8291	10303	12411	14409	16899	21000	22619	25719	27499	28222	31922	34249	38189	38189	40172	42129	44116	46094	48081	49081
1917	4119	6235	8304	10316	12424	14422	16912	21013	22632	25732	27502	28235	31935	34262	38202	38202	40185	42142	44129	46107	48094	49094
1930	4132	6248	8317	10329	12437	14435	16925	21026	22645	25745	27515	28248	31948	34275	38215	38215	40198	42155	44142	46120	48107	49107
1943	4145	6261	8330	10342	12450	14448	16938	21039	22658	25758	27528	28261	31961	34288	38228	38228	40211	42168	44155	46133	48120	49120
1956	4158	6274	8343	10355	12463	14461	16951	21052	22671	25771	27541	28274	31974	34301	38241	38241	40224	42181	44168	46146	48133	49133
1969	4171	6287	8356	10368	12476	14474	16964	21065	22684	25784	27554	28287	31987	34314	38254	38254	40237	42194	44181	46159	48146	49146
1982	4184	6300	8369	10381	12489	14487	16977	21078	22697	25797	27567	28300	32000	34327	38267	38						

Accordingly, on February 15, 1977 the Guaranteed Debentures so designated for redemption will become due and payable. Upon presentation and surrender thereof, at one-hundred percent (100%) of the principal amount thereof in United States dollars, at the option of the holder, either (a) at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Corporate Trust Division, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, New York 10006 or (b) subject to any applicable laws or regulations in the country where each of the following offices is located, at the City Office of Bankers Trust Company in London, at the Main Office of Bankers Trust Company in Paris, at the office of Banque du Benelux S.A. in Brussels, at the office of Banque du Benelux-La Luxembourgeoise, S.A. in Luxembourg, at the office of Deutsche Unionbank, G.m.b.H. in Frankfurt/Main, at the office of Bank Mees & Hope N.V. in Amsterdam, at the office of Credit Suisse in Geneva and Zurich or at the office of Banca Nazionale del

maturing on February 15, 1977 and prior thereto should be detached and surrendered for payment in the usual manner. From and after February 15, 1977, interest on redeemed Guaranteed Debentures will cease to accrue.

CONOCO EUROFINANCE N.V.
By BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

Dated: January 14, 1977

The Abbey National Building Society's priority in the immediate future will be to raise advances; keep liquidity adequate; but not to concentrate on restoring the liquidity ratio to its former level too hastily. This was the policy set out yesterday by Lord Hill, the chairman of the National Association of Building Societies, disclosing that the group had reduced its liquidity ratio last year from 19.5 per cent to 16.5 per cent.

momentum of new lending. The number of new loans made rose from 98,700 to 108,600.

Total assets at the year-end showed an increase from £3,702m to £4,346m, a growth of 17.4 per cent.


Shareholders' and depositors' funds moved up from £2,503m to £2,690m and mortgage balances from £2,945m to £3,588m. Cash and investments were little changed at

By BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, *Trustee*

Early losses recouped

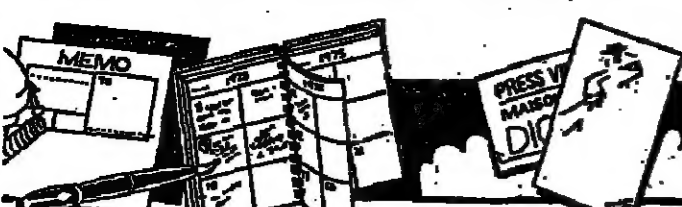
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Jan 17. Dealings End, Jan 28. \$ Contango Day, Jan 31. Settlement Day, Feb 8.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

SURVEYORS VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS OF REAL ESTATE

 **Healey & Baker**
Established 1820 in London
**29 St. George Street, Hanover Square,
London W1A 3BG 01-629 9292**

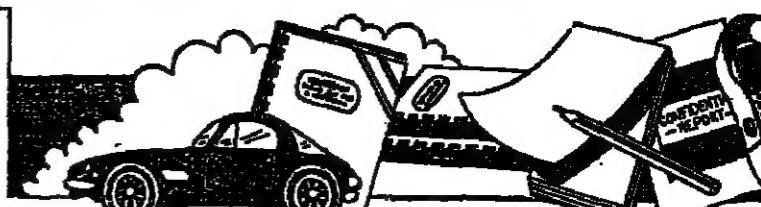
CITY OF LONDON 119 OLD BROAD STREET LONDON EC2N 1AR
ASSOCIATED OFFICES PARIS BRUSSELS AMSTERDAM & JERSEY

[illegible]



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LONDON, W.1.

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We invite applications from well educated secretaries, aged 24+ with fast and accurate shorthand and typing, who are used to working in a private office. The successful candidate will be required to deal with details of exhibitions and travel, and cope with a wide and interesting correspondence. Essential qualities include a good memory, a well organised and tidy mind, an interest in the arts, total discretion and a good telephone manner. Spanish and/or French would be an advantage though not essential. Excellent conditions include own office, contributory pension and life assurance, optional B.U.P.A., L.V.A. and four weeks' holiday. Applications in strict confidence under reference AS452/TT to the Managing Director.

A varied and demanding appointment with opportunity to become Private Secretary to the Managing Director with increased responsibilities and earnings in 6-18 months.

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This is a new vacancy and is open to well educated, career orientated secretaries, aged 25-35, with at least one year's experience at Director level. The successful candidate will be responsible to two Directors for all their correspondence, liaising with international associates, organising conferences, lunch parties and travel arrangements. Essential qualities include initiative, flexibility, tact, a calm and cheerful disposition, the ability to think logically and quickly and accurate shorthand and typing. A knowledge of City institutions would be an advantage as would French and/or German. Excellent conditions include four weeks' holiday, L.V.A., contributory pension and B.U.P.A. Applications in strict confidence under reference PAS451/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED,

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH.

TELEPHONE 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576

TELEX 887374

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for the Company Secretary. To assist in a variety of interesting duties connected with the administration of the company. The position offers excellent opportunities for a bright, well educated person with reasonable shorthand, excellent typing, a good head for the occasional figure work and bookkeeping, an abundance of common sense and good organisational ability. The position offers an initial salary of over £3,000, plus annual bonus, non-contributory pension scheme, 4 weeks' holiday, your own room, an I.B.M. Executive, and even luncheon vouchers. Contact Robert Mansell, Company Secretary, on 01-629 5366, H. P. Dewry (Shipping Consultants), 34 Brook St., Mayfair, London W1P 2LL.

WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESSES

This international organisation, which brings together people from 40 nations, is seeking a secretary to its scientific programme committee. Candidates must be capable of working on their own initiative, accustomed to dealing with senior management, and of good general education and of mature and pleasant personality. Previous experience in the petroleum industry is highly desirable. Familiarity with its scientific terms is desirable but not essential. A knowledge of languages, particularly French, would be useful. The scientific programme committee prepares the scientific programme for a congress which is held every 2 years. The person appointed will attend all committee meetings, usually held in a foreign location, take minutes and assist the chairman. He is based in Canada. There is a considerable amount of paper work and the person appointed must be prepared to type and transcribe all the committee's papers, reports, records. Fast, accurate typing and good shorthand, essential. The appointment is based in attractive offices in central London. All expenses fully met. A 4 weeks' holiday, a pension scheme, luncheon, etc. Please send curriculum vitae (including current salary), marked 'PERSONAL', to: D. C. PAYNE, SECRETARY GENERAL, WORLD PETROLEUM CONGRESSES, 61 NEW CAVENDISH ST., LONDON W1M 8AR.

Wealth and Happiness!

Do you like handling large sums of money and working in a super modern office in London?
Do you want a high remuneration and free holiday air-ticket, and other benefits?
If you have a good educational background, smart appearance and voice as well as good shorthand and typing, write at once to Box 2800 P, The Times.

Secretary Finance

An experienced secretary, with a professional and responsible approach to her work, is required for the Financial Controller. The Company is in the music industry, the appointment will involve the successful candidate in the environments of both accounting and entertainment, and will provide excellent opportunities for making an important contribution.

An attractive salary will be negotiated, while other terms and conditions are excellent. Please ring: The Personnel Officer, R.C.A. Record Division, 50 Curzon St., London, W.1. Tel: 01-499 4100.

WEST LONDON

PA/SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR

Successful established Consultancy require a PA/SECRETARY to handle a wide and interesting variety of responsibilities. Shorthand and an organised mind essential. French and/or German would be an advantage. 18M golf ball. Pleasant modern offices. Hours 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Good negotiable salary. Contact Miss Pam Barnes, S & W SERVICES, 26a High Street, Hounslow, Middx. Tel: 01-872 7363.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY FOR FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

S.W.1 £23,900
Experienced secretary required to work with the Financial Director/Company Secretary. The work is challenging and involves a wide range of responsibilities. The successful candidate will be required to deal with details of exhibitions and travel, and cope with a wide and interesting correspondence. Essential qualities include a good memory, a well organised and tidy mind, an interest in the arts, total discretion and a good telephone manner. Spanish and/or French would be an advantage though not essential. Excellent conditions include own office, contributory pension and life assurance, optional B.U.P.A., L.V.A. and four weeks' holiday. Applications in strict confidence under reference AS452/TT to the Managing Director.

SECRETARY GENERAL

By which we mean a very versatile Secretary/PA for a City accountancy firm's surprisingly young, very versatile senior partner-director of this, interests in the involved in finance, oil, banking, an airline, charity and public-spirited movements. Never a dull moment. No figure typing, 100/60, occasional audio. All the confidential PA you can imagine. All the delegation you can take. Quiet efficiency, discretion and pleasant personality essential. £3,500. Age 30-35, status settled.

SECRETARY SPECIAL

Mayfair-based international property subsidiary of a big British group has a Company Secretary in need of a lively Legal Audio Secretary—top wages apply. Conveyancing experience is an absolute must. £3,500 plus generous Christmas bonus, even if you're only 25. Ring 01-493 2155/0806

TOP TYPE

(Mary Devlin Secretarial Div)
25 New Bond Street,
London W1T 5HD

Advertising Sec./P.A.

W.D. of top London Ad Agency needs a dynamic, energetic, and highly motivated person to take over the day-to-day running of the agency. Very demanding work. 25+.

Public Relations P.A./Sec.

£3,200 plus
To grow with fast expanding P.R. Co., skilled nature, creative interest in client contact and presentation.

Top advertising P.A./Sec.

£3,300 plus bonus
For board Director of large London Ad. Agency, we need a dynamic, energetic, and highly motivated person to take over the day-to-day running of the agency. Very demanding work. 25+.

adpower

71 New Bond St., W.1.

They travel in style

£3,200
Do you demand the best? Have style, personality and a flair for travel? Are you aged 24/35?

Then you have the qualities that make the difference between a good and a great secretary. The successful candidate will be required to deal with details of exhibitions and travel, and cope with a wide and interesting correspondence. Essential qualities include a good memory, a well organised and tidy mind, an interest in the arts, total discretion and a good telephone manner. Spanish and/or French would be an advantage though not essential. Excellent conditions include own office, contributory pension and life assurance, optional B.U.P.A., L.V.A. and four weeks' holiday. Applications in strict confidence under reference AS452/TT to the Managing Director.

Please call Betinda ACCORD PERSONNEL SERVICES, 10 Maddox St., W.1.

PA FOR CITY

Top Line PA/Sec for Corporate Finance Director. Full secretarial, administrative and office supervisory responsibilities. Merchant Bank is very British. Aged 25-35.

AUDIO PA TO EDITOR

£2,100
West End internationally recognised weekly news bulletin. Editor's PA. 25+. Extremely busy, vibrant atmosphere with this world famous journal.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU

25 Fleet St., E.C.4.
£3,500

Your place in...

P.R. & Advertising Director seeks bright young and motivated P.A. to take over the day-to-day running of the agency. Very demanding work. 25+.

Marlene Lerner Personnel
10 York St., W.1.
01-223 4401

Liaise with Europe -in French-

Our client, the Director of a UK property company, files frequently between London and the Continent. He needs an experienced secretary, under 35, with fast typing, 110 wpm shorthand and fluent spoken and written French. You'll organise travel, arrange hotel bookings and meetings and sometimes use the telex. The responsibilities are interesting but not overwhelming. The company offers a good salary plus language allowance, L.V.A., contributory pension scheme and three weeks' holiday. Please write with details of qualifications and experience to Position No. AS1 5853, Austin Knight Ltd, London W1A 1DS. Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

AK ADVERTISING

Говорите ли Вы свободно по-русски?

Bi/Tri-Lingual Secretary

SE England £3,500-£4,000

Required a bi/tri-lingual Secretary to assist executive for Eastern Europe.

Your duties will include some interpreting and translation of English to Russian and vice versa as well as normal secretarial duties.

The successful candidate will be fluent in Russian, adept in both English and Russian typing with English shorthand ability. A knowledge of other East European languages will be an advantage; with opportunity to travel.

Assistance with relocation will be provided where necessary.

Telephone V. Wells, Brighton (0273) 23431 or write urgently to PER, 53 West Street, Brighton BN1 2RL.

PER PROFESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE RECRUITMENT

Candidates of either sex will be considered.

SECRETARY TO RACING SERVICES MANAGER

This national Company provides a service to the sporting and communications industries and we require a secretary to our Racing Services Manager. The position requires someone who can complete all normal secretarial duties quickly and accurately—good shorthand and typing speeds essential. It is likely that applicants will be aged 25 plus for this responsible position.

Salary is £3,250.
4 weeks' holiday. Contributory Pension Fund.
Candidates should telephone for further information from:

The Exchange Telegraph Company Ltd,
Exel House, East Harding Street,
London, E.C.4
Tel. No. 01-353 1080, Ext. 7.

SENIOR SECRETARIES CITY JOBS

PA/SEC to Chairman of International Bank. Happy to travel at a moment's notice. Intelligent, independent and dedicated. Good secretarial skills. £4,000 min. PA/TRAINEE INVESTMENT ANALYST for a small Financial Research Team in E.C.4; suit recent Graduate or £2,000-2500 old Secretary looking for a career in Finance; good typing. £3,200.

SOCIAL SEC/PA for Livery Company in E.C.2. Good typing (imperial) and typing. Plenty of finance. Lots of interesting work. £3,500. Christmas bonus. £1,000. National name accounting. Please phone Linette 71 New Bond St., W.1.

adpower
101 Consultants

SIR ARNOLD BURGEN, Director of the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, requires a first-class SECRETARY. The work is varied and interesting and the post carries considerable responsibility. Salary on an incremental scale rising to a maximum of £4,224 p.a. including superannuation supplement in addition proficiency allowances for shorthand and typing-writing are payable. There are good promotion prospects.

If you are interested in working in a research establishment in pleasant and congenial surroundings outside central London please write to the Personnel Officer, J. H. Woodcock, National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London, NW7 7AA, stating age and giving full details of education, qualifications and experience.

MARKETING/ADVERTISING

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
£3,300 P.A. PLUS
VALUABLE BENEFITS

We are involved in the marketing of an internationally famous product in over 40 countries from our new luxurious hotel building for a rewarding and exciting career with a sense of humour.

The work is interesting and varied and will appeal to anyone who is looking for a rewarding and exciting career with a sense of humour.

Starting salaries will be circa £3,000 per annum. We offer five weeks' holiday, L.V.A., contributory pension and B.U.P.A. Applications in strict confidence under reference AS452/TT to the Managing Director.

PHONE DAVID EVANS, 235 9891

THOMSON REGIONAL NEWSPAPERS SENIOR SECRETARIES

We are looking for first class secretaries aged 21+ to fill senior appointments at Director and Senior Executive level. You must have good shorthand and typing capabilities and a sense of humour.

The work is interesting and varied and will appeal to anyone who is looking for a rewarding and exciting career with a sense of humour.

Starting salaries will be circa £3,000 per annum. We offer five weeks' holiday, L.V.A., contributory pension and B.U.P.A. Applications in strict confidence under reference AS452/TT to the Managing Director.

To find out more, telephone Susan Shaw on 387 2890, Ext. 222

Secretary to Chief Executive HAYES MIDDLESEX

The Group Managing Director of Crane Fruehauf Limited requires an experienced Secretary. The company is Europe's largest manufacturer of trailers and containers, and has diversified into a number of activities associated with the transport industry. The Corporate Headquarters is at Hayes and Plant Locations are spread throughout the U.K. and overseas. The post requires somebody of high intelligence, capable of working with a minimum of supervision, and able to exercise initiative and commonsense. The usual secretarial skills of course, important as is the ability to supervise a Junior Secretary. Personal requirements are a pleasant disposition, an independent mind and an unflappable temperament. Conditions of employment are good and the salary commensurate with the responsibilities.

Apply for an application form to D. A. Youens, Personnel Director, Crane Fruehauf Limited, Hayes Gate House, Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex. Tel: 01-848 0225

Crane Fruehauf

2 FIRST CLASS SECRETARY/P.A.'s

W1 £3,000

Hardy's, one of the country's largest independent retail furnishing groups with over 140 stores, has two exciting vacancies at their Head Office in Portland Place.

One position is for the Marketing Director—a busy and interesting job in which a P.A. Secretary can become fully involved. The other, for our Operations Director, calls for someone with good organising ability to make his travel and accommodation arrangements and to look after the office in his absence.

For both positions you'll need to be well educated with a high standard of shorthand and typing and plenty of initiative. You'll be working hard, but will be well rewarded:

★ free lunch
★ 33% per cent product discount
★ excellent working conditions in attractive offices
★ company pension scheme and life assurance.

To find out more about the exciting prospects in this lively organisation, ring Jan Pike on 01-637 0861, or write to her at Hardy & Co (Furnishers) Ltd, Hardy House, 30, Portland Place, London W1N 4AQ.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY to Senior Vice-President

of leading Life Assurance Company. This is a responsible senior position demanding high standards and excellent secretarial skills.

The successful applicant will be over 25 years of age and must have experience of working at a similar level. They must be able to liaise tactfully with staff and management and be prepared to become involved in the administration of a busy organisation.

The position will also necessitate working, on occasions, in the West End.

Excellent salary.
Please apply to Miss Doreen Copsey, The Canada Life Assurance Co., Canada Life House, High Street, Potters Bar, Herts. Telephone Potters Bar 51122.

A SELECTION AT £3,500

ADVERTISING—PA/Secs for two Managing Directors. West End and S.W.1. £3,500

FRENCH BILINGUAL—Career PA/Sec free to travel. Mayfair. £3,500

PUBLIC RELATIONS—Career PA/Sec for Chief Executive. £3,400

AMERICAN VP—PA/Sec to set up London Organisation. E.C.2. £3,500

JAYGAR CAREERS

55a Sloane Square, S.W.1.
730 5148

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

£3,600-£4,200
This challenging appointment requires a secretary with a sound knowledge of committee procedures and the capacity for team work to take responsibility for the secretarial services for the Council and its various Committees.

The vacancy is in a modern office at the main laboratories on Lincoln's Inn Fields. The person appointed will be responsible to the Assistant Secretary of the Fund.

Telephone for application form and further details to: Miss E. Gravely, Personnel Officer, IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, P.O. BOX 123, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2. on 01-422 0200, EXT. 305.

JAEGGER

SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN/
MANAGING DIRECTOR, JAEGER

We are seeking a first class Secretary/PA with the ability to communicate at all levels to assist our Chairman/Managing Director.

Located in our W.1 office your responsibilities will include office routine and general secretarial duties. This position is based at the Company's attractive offices near Marble Arch and would suit someone with good shorthand and typing skills, pleasant telephone manner and confidence in dealing with office pressure.

An attractive salary is offered along with an integral-free season ticket, staff travel and a "wages" holiday.

If you would like to apply, please telephone Margaret Wright on 01-499 6022.

CAPE INDUSTRIES LIMITED, 114 Park Street, London, W.1.

£3,750
KENSINGTON
Secretary to Managing Director of Consumer Motivation Research Consultancy. Must be very good at dealing with people.

Tel. 927 8173

Top Jobs for Top People

Male Sec./Admin.

British Arabian Design Group require Administrator/Secretary with at least 5 working experience and a sound knowledge of typing, shorthand, minutes taking and the use of office supplies, etc. A KNOWLEDGE OF A REQUIRED. Age 28+. Excellent terms, including sal £10,000 p.a. tax free, free villa, car, for education allowances. Initial 2 year contract. Contact: Mrs. D. Allison 01-23

Wine Importers

A chance for a keen young Secretary to work as a Director of this well-known Company, atmosphere and team spirit are exceptional and a capable secretary may study for the Diplomas. French would be useful, but not essential. Age range 19-30. Salary £3,000. Contact: Mrs. J. Armit 01-23

Sec./Office Manager £3,500-£

A family firm of Insurance Brokers in W.1 to an office Manager (male/female), with skills, who is capable of running the entire set-up, including recruitment, petty cash, pr work distribution, etc., and who understands office machinery. The secretarial duties will cover highly confidential work for the partner.

Contact: Mrs. D. Shaerf 01-23

Willesden £3,000

A chance for a young secretary to work as a young Director and joining a friendly staff of common sense, good spelling, the ability to own letters.

Contact: Miss M. Cornforth 01-23

Strike Oil in W.1. £3,700

Rare opportunity to join the staff of an international Oil Company at senior level. Senior experience, smart, experienced secretaries, with shorthand/typing skills, probably aged 23-35, excellent benefits.

Contact: Miss A. Moriarty 01-23

Deptford £3,100

Why travel further for a most attractive job for a charming young finance director, experienced, well-groomed Secretary with experience at senior level is required. Subsidised Canteen, excellent benefits. Own office. Salary rev. July.

Contact: Miss M. Cornforth 01-23

SECRETARY

Fluent Italian c. £3,200

Fiat Motor Company (U.K.) Limited are offering this opportunity to someone with first-class secretarial skills with a perfect command of both English and Italian. You will work for our Technical Director in our very pleasant offices in Brentford. Although English shorthand and typing of 100/60 w.p.m. will be needed, Italian shorthand is not essential. The work is varied and interesting, and offers considerable responsibility to the right applicant.

Our terms and conditions of employment are attractive, as is evident from a major company such as ours, including benefits, a subsidised canteen, health insurance, extremely attractive car purchase scheme.

Please write or telephone for an Application Form to: Miss F. F. C. Watt, Personnel Manager, FIAT MOTOR COMPANY (U.K.) LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Tel: 01-868 8822

SECRETARY

We are a large International Trading Company with offices in London, E.C.3. sites require an experienced Secretary for our Financial Controller. Experience at Senior level and experience in an accounts office essential, together with a sound knowledge of shorthand and typing. Age 25-35. Salary of up to £3,300 p.a. with review in April. Benefits include 60p per day L.V.A., contributory Pension, non-contributory permanent health insurance scheme, interest free loan and 18 days holiday p.a. A subsidised wage is available after 2 years' service.

Please write with details of qualifications, experience and current Position No. AS5 Lure to Austin Knight Limited, W.1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore points in which you are not interested should be listed covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

CUSTOMER RELATIONS

circa. £6,500
Nationally established—marked leaders—aggressive and efficient. This is a good description of our client. Our client requires a customer relations officer, engaged in the London Home Counties, responsible for the day-to-day running of the company. The successful candidate will be required to deal with details of exhibitions and travel, and cope with a wide and interesting correspondence. Essential qualities include a good memory, a well organised and tidy mind, an interest in the arts, total discretion and a good telephone manner. Spanish and/or French would be an advantage though not essential. Excellent conditions include own office, contributory pension and life assurance, optional B.U.P.A., L.V.A. and four weeks' holiday. Applications in strict confidence under reference AS452/TT to the Managing Director.

For immediate interview, please contact: DAN BEELEY, 01-637 0761

A.T.A. SELECTION
230 GREAT PORTLAND ST., W.1.

SLOANE SQUARE

Audio/Shorthand Secretar

for 2 Solicitors in legal dept. of Head Office International Company. Good speeds. Age 25 plus. bright modern offices. Staff restaurant, sauna, weeks' holiday. £3,000 p.a.

730 7189
Miss Fennemore

HOUSEKEEPER/COOK

for luxury company flat in Mayfair
organizational ability to ensure the smooth running
of the household. The chosen candidate will be provided
with the normal working hours will be 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
on Monday to Friday. The chosen candidate will be
responsible for preparing occasional dinner parties for up
to 12 persons. Overtime payment will be made.
A super job for the right person and a com-
petitive salary will be paid.
Persons giving full personal details should be marked
on the form and addressed to:-
Mrs. V. Solway
14 Haverley Square, London W1R 0BE

INTERVIEWER

Agency in
London. Interviewer
with experience in
the field of
employment. Salary
£6,000 p.a.

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After 12 years' old girl
in a family. Her
duties include
cooking, cleaning,
and general housework.
Salary £5,500 p.a.

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Required for
housekeeping and
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for a Mayfair flat.
Salary £5,500 p.a.

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for a Mayfair flat.
Salary £5,500 p.a.

URGENT FOR CASH

We will buy your car whatever
it is. Even MOT failures
accepted.

QUALITY CARS

Wanted
U.S. North Car. urgently needs
several used cars. Please
contact: The Way of the
Cross in London south.

CAR HIRE

RANGE ROVER HIRE. Cheapest in
London. Tel. 01-340 7218

SITUATIONS WANTED

History graduate (M.A.) willing
to undertake short term
employment. Please contact:
The Way of the Cross in
London south.

ASSISTANCE ON

RESEARCH
History graduate (M.A.) willing
to undertake short term
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The Way of the Cross in
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OXFORD EDUCATED

WOMAN
Mid 30s seeks demanding in-
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History graduate (M.A.) willing
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